Middlebury
The Campus

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Winter term A-F
Students opposed, faculty split

By Johanna Glover

The vast majority of students oppose the Educational Council proposal to grade all Winter term courses on an A-F scale, according to a Campus telephone survey. Eighty-eight percent of the students interviewed opposed the proposal, while twelve percent were in favor.

Beth Rockefeller '82: "I think that we should have the option—we should still have the possibility of pass-fail grading,"

Leslie Smith '83: "I'm opposed to A-F grading. Winter term is meant to be a unique and valuable learning experience."

Robert Davis '82: The A-F graded Winter term course Davis took this year, "didn't change my attitude. What does a Winter term grade mean anyway? Not much."

Katherine MacCornack '82: MacCornack, on the other hand, believes that if Winter term courses are graded A-F, it will provide "students with more incentive to do well ... it's a good idea because Winter term has become a joke. We're losing our academic perspective."

Jennifer Bailey '84: "The proposal is terrible. I agreed with the (Campus) editorial—that's the right attitude ... the responsibility should be more on the professors."

James Dwight '82: "It's up to the professors to make Winter term challenging and interesting; they shouldn't scare us with grades."

David Cluxton '83: An economics major, Cluxton said, "I took a Biology course this past Winter term, something which I would not have done if it had been graded ... I can see the professors' point about students' laxness (under pass/fail grading), but it should be up to the students—after all, there is an honors grade too."

Frank Burke '83: "The pass/fail system is a good system because it doesn't prohibit people from taking courses in areas they know nothing about."

Don Walker '82: "Make the courses harder. Have a month where you can work hard, out of your field of expertise, where there's no grade hanging over your head. It's great to get away from the grade-conscious attitude for awhile."

Greg Granger '85: "I don't like the new proposal at all. I think that the option should be left open—we need the time to relax."

Anonymous: "I think A-F grading is a good idea. A lot of people don't take Winter term seriously. A lot of professors put a great deal of effort into it and many of the students just don't seem to make similar efforts."

Paul Hopkins '82: Hopkins favors preserving the present Winter term grading system as long as "the school lives up to its Winter term and comes up with Winter term courses to fit its reputation ... otherwise, if courses continue to be a waste of time, as they have been, then there should be A-F grading."

Brian Napack '83: "Winter term shouldn't be more rigorous than it already is. Grading it A-F won't make it more so."

A plurality of faculty members polled by telephone, opposed the Educational Council proposal. Of the 61 permanent faculty members interviewed, 26 said they were against grading all Winter term courses A-F, 16 favored the proposal, 11 faculty were "in the middle" and 8 chose "none of the above" (this last category includes faculty who "haven't decided yet," "haven't thought about it" and the like). Many of those who support the proposal, said they felt it will not be passed by the faculty at their April 12 meeting.

John Berninghausen, Associate Professor of Chinese: "I'm in favor of Winter term. It won't survive unless we have some beefing up of its academic content ... but my fear is that grading A-F will not do the trick."

Rene Prieto, Assistant Professor of Spanish: "I'd like to see (the proposal passed)—I'd like to keep Winter term. It would upgrade the quality of work in the courses ... my feeling now is that it will not pass."

Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science: The proposal is "intelligent and coherent ... what it has going for it is that it's dealing with academic erosion."

Paul Nelson, Professor of Political Science: "I always liked the argument that the pass/fail scheme moved people to take courses that they might otherwise not take. I would prefer to preserve individual faculty option."

Robert Ferm, Professor of Religion: "I'm not in favor of the plan. I think it would change the character of Winter term and decrease the one potential of it—which is to have more experimental classes."

Emory Fanning, Professor of Music: "In my work, my evaluations have to be done on the basis of improvement, so the pass—fail system is probably the best."

Douglas Sprigg, Associate Professor of Theatre: "There seems to be a feeling that if a course is graded pass—fail, the students will not take it seriously. The pass—fail system need not be associated with less than rigorous effort. There are of course some professors with courses that would benefit from A-F grading. The suggestion that I made to the Educational Council was to allow the individual instructors to decide."

Juergen Fleck, Instructor of Economics: "I'm sort of divided. The grading depends on the course ... there are courses where A-F grading is not appropriate."

Thomas Copeland, Assistant Professor of Chemistry: "I think it's good to have some of the courses graded A-F, but I'm not sure if it's good to grade them all."

John McCardell, Assistant Professor of History: To have "all Winter term courses graded is to have more of the same. Why make this change? Why not go back to the two semester system then?"

Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students: "I'd hate to see all the courses graded A-F. Some courses just don't lend themselves well to it ... and some of the faculty don't take Winter term seriously either."

Colleges appealing for relief

Students, parents and college administrators representing Vermont's institutions of higher education will gather in Montpelier on Thursday, March 25, for Vermont Higher Education Day. The main purpose of the visit will be to formally state their opposition to proposed Federal budget cuts in student financial assistance programs. The group will speak before Governor Richard Snelling and State legislators.

The day's focus will be a two-hour public hearing in the House of Representatives before a joint meeting of the

continued on page 4

Self-help rises

By John Cahill

The self-help requirement at the College is going up from $1,250 to $2,300 next year. "This is, in part, a reaction to the proposed budget cuts" in Federal aid to higher education, Patricia Jamison, Director of Financial Aid, said earlier this week.

All Middlebury students must meet the self-help requirement, which makes up part of the comprehensive fee including books, travel and other expenses. Most students pay this through parental and family contributions.

Three hundred Middlebury students in need of financial assistance opted for the College Work/Study Program this year. These students work for all or part of the $1,250 self-help requirement in 1981.

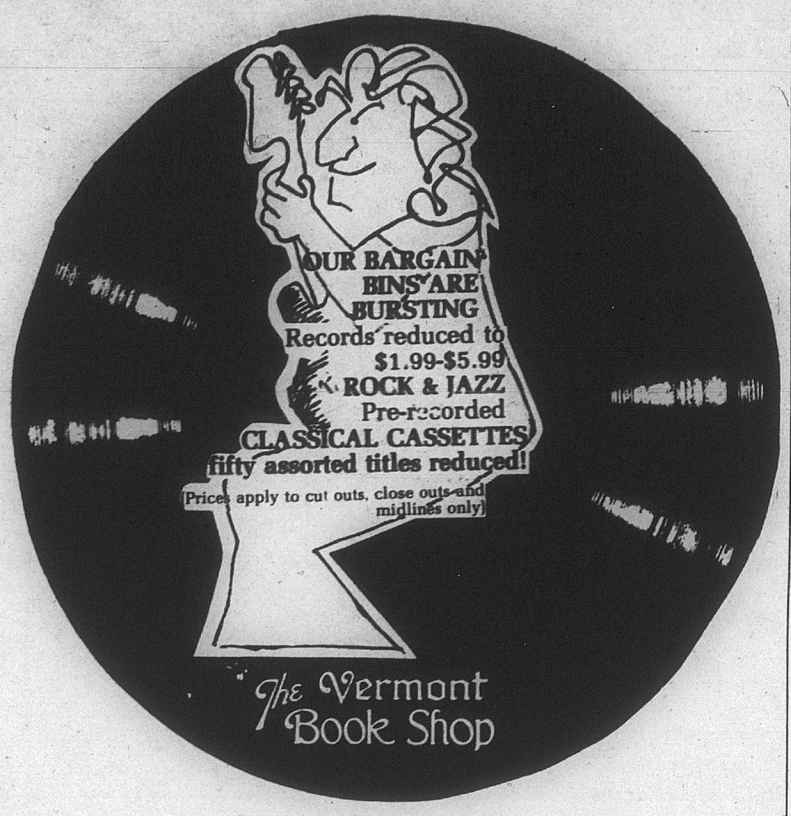
Most student workers are employed by the Food Service, while others work at the library, field house, mailroom, departmental offices, and a few work off-campus.

"No students are forced to work," said Lorraine Fleck, Student Employment Coordinator. "The object of self-help was to make it optional, not required, for students to work."

Jamison explained that, although the self-help requirement will nearly double next year, it will still be among the lowest of the small private colleges considered to be "in the same league as Middlebury."

"It's not an unreasonable amount at all," Jamison said. "Most other schools in the same 'group' of colleges as Middlebury have self-help requirements between $2,200

continued on page 4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news briefs

Committee, committee

By David Odato

Student Forum decided to make its "biggest change in ten years," according to Ari Fleischer '82, Chairman of Forum. The group chose to create an Appointments Committee which would include members from both Forum and the student body at-large.

Members of the Committee would be responsible for interviewing and electing members to the various committees which Forum, as a whole, now elects. Forum passed the proposal without opposition.

Russell Leng, Dean of Sciences, spoke at the meeting concerning his proposal to change the existing lottery registration system to an auctioning system.

The proposed auction system would combine Winter and Spring term registration. Forum members expressed their opinion that the registrations for each term should be separate because it would be inappropriate to bid from the same pool of points for two different types of academic terms.

Forum members were more agreeable to the proposal than they were at the last meeting. Forum took a "straw vote" to indicate its general attitude toward the proposal after it was amended. 15 were in favor, 10 were opposed and one abstained.

Forum also decided to form an Impeachment Committee which would meet only if impeachment charges were to be brought against the officers of Forum.

Student Patrol defended

By David Odato

Stephen Rockefeller, Dean of the College, reported that "at least one student was not doing what he was supposed to be doing" while on Student Patrol. Rockefeller spoke with Fred Spencer, Director of Campus Security, and reported his findings to Community Council on March 23.

Commenting on the bribery charge against Campus Security officers, Rockefeller stated that he thought "it was a misunderstanding." Rockefeller noted that officers are often given tips by party hosts in appreciation of the their presence. He said that students may see this exchange of money and, not knowing the circumstances, consider it a pay-off or bribe.

Rockefeller plans to meet with Student Patrol members to stress the importance of doing the jobs they are paid to do. He noted that security officers are presently checking up on student patrollers.

Karl Lindholm, Associate Dean of Students, introduced a proposal to monitor freshman dormitories between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. on weekends. All but the main entrances to dormitories would be locked. A resident of the dormitory would screen all persons entering the building.

According to the proposal, "the monitor would not intervene directly in a disturbance involving other students other than to call Campus Security and to identify the students."

Lindholm noted that "the greatest impact would be on marauders from other dorms or non-students." He stressed that this was not a "lock-up of the campus," but rather a preventative measure.

Although Lindholm has thought of implementing this plan for some time, two incidences of sexual harassment in Stewart Hall this year led him to present the proposal at this time.

Community Council generally supported the plan, which Lindholm sent to Student Forum for final consideration.

New campaign needed

By Maureen Heacock

Stagnation in the "Don't Peak" campaign may cause changes in the program in coming years. During the month of January, students and faculty on campus are made aware of the "Don't Peak This Month" campaign run by the Energy Council.

Paul Cubeta, College Professor of Humanities and Chairman of the Energy Council, explained, "The first thing to understand is that the program in January is not just a month-long deal. It is an ongoing process to encourage people to conserve energy." However, the January campaign is the most publicized part of the Council's efforts at reducing electricity consumption; the College's electricity rates for the coming year are determined by the monitoring done during January. The lower the "peak"—that is, the highest rate of energy consumption reached during the monitoring period— the lower the rates for the coming year.

Jon Woodbury, Director of the Physical Plant, said, "The goal for the past three years has been 1000 kilowatts (KW), but in that time, we've added three frats and the Meredith Wing of the library to the central system. This year, our peak was 1024 KW, which, with the additions, I feel is pretty good."

Nevertheless, Woodbury believes there is much room for improvement, which is what the Energy Council is all about. The "Don't Peak" campaign has been run every January for the past five years, when the Council was first formed, and Woodbury feels it's becoming "a tired question." It was extremely successful the first year, but since then, no significant headway has been made in reducing electricity consumption, he said. The program was supposed to "increase community awareness while decreasing how much energy we're using," commented Woodbury, but it does not have the same impact it had four or five years ago.

The Energy Council is now faced with the problem of finding a more attractive method of stimulating community involvement in electricity conservation.

Scholarships announced

The Haverhill School Committee is awarding several substantial scholarships to its high school graduates who are studying at the college level. The due date for the above applications is May 3, 1982.

Any Haverhill High School graduates interested in making application for this scholarship should stop by the Office of Financial Aid for more information.

The E-4 Committee of the American Society for Testing and Materials announces a yearly scholarship for a woman college senior or first-year graduate student enrolled in Metallurgy or Materials Science. The amount of the award is $500.

Details of the award as well as application forms are available at the Office of Financial Aid. Applications are due April 1, 1982.

Proctor to be renovated

Renovations to the upper Proctor Hall dining area will made over Spring Break. The wall between the serving and dining areas will be moved eight feet further into the dining area. The enlarged serving area will now include a shortened beverage island, and separate cereal and salad islands.

The Group to Study Proctor held a contest through The Campus, asking College community members to submit their proposals for how to improve the much-maligned dining room. Floor plans of the serving area were made available to those interested in redesigning the serving area. Over 100 entry forms were distributed, but only seven were returned. According to the committee none of these fit the exigencies of the renovations; a plan by Gary Starr, Director of the Food Service and a member of the committee, was chosen instead, and then revised by the committee.

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Hip and in touch

What makes a bar run in Middlebury? For some reason, most of the bars in Middlebury stake their fortunes on ambiance. That's right, ambiance, that nebulous concept; the vague, formless thing which makes a patron say "Yes, oh yes," upon viewing the place, or say "No, I think not."

One place which is quite conscious of creating a very collegiate ambiance is the Rosebud Saloon. How do they go about it?

Advertisements start the ball rolling. Rosebud ads strive to be hip and in touch with the collegiate mentality. They often work,tugging relentlessly at the heartstrings. Yet, sometimes when the attempt is unsuccessful, the effect is grotesque. I mean, for Halloween, the ads announced that prizes would be awarded for"most awesome"and "most decent" costumes.

The decor aims for the timeless, yet unpretentious, good taste effect: Tiffany lamps, ceiling fans, stained glass, and absolutely inexplicable art work. It matches Middlebury dress—quality, but very low key.

There are also three large mirrors, which suit the purposes of the ubiquitous single sex groups who inhabit the corners of the Bud and while away the time with indirect visual snaking. Sip, mentally undress the crowd, sip, mumble . . . (three hours later) sip, mentally undress the crowd, "Let's leave."

The soft, understated lighting contributes a lot to the ambiance. It's cheekbone lighting—dark enough to make everyone's cheekbones look prominent and attractive. And if you still don't think lighting is important, just watch the sudden rash of self-conscious paranoia when closing time comes and the lights are turned on to full wattage.

Finally, Middlebury dominates the place. Team pictures, ("I'll bet this is where the team comes after games,' she said excitedly), candids, even something on David Bumbeck. Makes you feel pretty at-home.

The employees don't militate against the effect, either. College students mostly. The bouncers wear T-shirts and know lots of people in line.

The bartenders look like they just wandered in from Proctor. The waitresses, like the Rosebud, are small and intimate. On crowded nights, they seem to get lost in the masses, while a levitating tray floats wonderously through the crowd.

Music is key to the ambiantal effect. The tapes attempt to reach as broad an audience as possible: Little Feat never fails. The juke box is filled with good time music, songs that make you want to throw your arms around your companions and think of friendship.

The TV. Mutely gazing over the revellers. On slow nights it offers the lone barhopper something to do. On fast nights it provides a nice filler for conversation blanks. Along with the rest of the diversons available, the TV offers the opportunity for a mind-bending sensory experience: drinking a gin and tonic, watching the Incredible Hulk, and hearing Anne Murray sing about Snow Geese. All at once. Sensory overload.

Even with the careful emphasis on ambiance, the Rosebud is not free from certain capitalistic tendencies. Witness the unfortunate appearance of Pac-Man. No inebriated patron can resist the beckons of this seductive quarter gobbler. And, the pizza. The aroma floats invitingly toward the inebriate nose. The inebriate mouth obediently barks, "Two, please." Exploitation of the patrons.

The Saloon has certainly found a formula: it's the only place which has remained intact for the past four years. It's that collegiate ambiance. "Yes, . . . oh yes."

inside

The Professor Economics Didn't Get

The TRC gave new chairs to the Political Science and Chinese departments; however Economics, which has long requested additions to its staff, didn't received any. **Page 4**

Parking Ticket Problems

It's a back and forth situation: many students claim that parking tickets should be cheaper than they are now. Campus Security points to the enormous time and hassle involved in ticketing cars, not to mention the $2,000 in outstanding fines. For one student's views on the subject see letters to the Editor, **Page 8**. For the Campus Security side of things, turn to **Page 4.**

Outlook

This week we examine how the Reagan budget cuts are affecting Addison County and how one low-income relief agency is trying to deal with a new poverty—it's own. **Page 5**

Q and A

This week Q and A looks at the future of Zimbabwe with History Professor John Spencer, an expert on African affairs. **Page 9**

Amidst the Reagan Confusion

In a lecture this week, foreign policy expert Alan Sabrosky called the Reagan Administration's view of the world "simplistic" and expressed his worries about the place of the United States in international affairs. **Page 10**

"Cuckoo's Nest"

"One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest" played to packed crowds last weekend, bringing home the realities of one mental institution. **Page 11**

Sports

Men's and women's track, and the women's lacrosse team prepare for the new season; while the Armchair Quarterback once again tries out his prognosticating form, taking a stab at predicting the winner of the NCAA basketbll tourney. **Page 15**

NEXT IN OUTLOOK

In our April 16 issue, we focus on the battle to extend the Voting Rights' Act. Minority groups are trying to keep the protection they gained during the Sixties from this key reform, while conservatives are claiming the Act is responsible for too much Federal interference in local affairs.

Next Issue: April 16

Departments searching for happy medium

By Sarah Brady and Helena Shoh

The Chinese and Political Science departments have each been allotted an additional faculty member on the basis of a recommendation by the Teaching Resources Committee (TRC).

Asked why the TRC recommended staff increases for these two departments as opposed to others, particularly the Economics department, which had requested an additional staff member the 2 preceeding years, Nicholas Clifford, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Chairman of the TRC, replied that "the TRC decided that's where the need was." He added that this "need" was determined on the basis of the teacher-student ratio within the department, among other things.

In addition, Clifford said, "Economics didn't put in for anyone this year." According to Clifford the TRC had sent out a memo to all departments, asking whether they felt they could use a staff increase, to which the Economics department did not respond. Clifford said that he did not know if the Economics department would have received a new faculty member had they requested.

Paul Nelson, Professor of Political Science, said "there were strong reasons" why his department merited another faculty member.

One of the reasons he noted was the overcrowding of senior seminars. According to Nelson, there were 29 people enrolled in his senior seminar this fall. Other professors in the department have over 20 students in each of their seminars.

In addition, Nelson said that although Political Science professors teach only two classes per semester, in terms of class hours and time expended, their course load actually comes out to the equivalent of three per teacher. He explained that in addition to lectures each teacher leads several discussion groups, both formal and informal.

Economics is one of the largest departments at Middlebury. Last year, it had the greatest number of graduating seniors. Teachers in the Economics department teach three courses per semster. According to Michael Claudon, Professor of Economics and Chairman of the department, "the student-teacher ratio has averaged over 100, although not this year."

According to Claudon, in 1979 the Economics department made a staff increase request and was denied. In the fall of 1980 the department again made a request and was refused because faculty size was frozen. Said Claudon, "The merits of the case were not considered." He added, "We gave them (the TRC) a choice: give us an extra teacher, or we will cut back the number of students on an order of 20-25 percent."

Claudon mentioned another effect of a small faculty: "Henceforth we won't be able to teach any International Economic Development, nor Comparitive Economic Systems, nor Economic History."

Claudon was on leave in the fall, during which time John Craven, Professor of Economics, was acting Chairman of the department. Asked why he failed to put in a request for a staff increase, Craven gave several reasons. First, the department had sought an additional person the previous year and was turned down. Clifford called this "the kind of signal that unless things change considerably (for instance a 30 percent increase in enrollment), there's no real reason to try again."

Craven further stated that "being a temporary acting Chairman, I would think the force of a petition would be greater coming from the regular chairman."

Finally, Craven stated that he did not get the feeling in departmental meetings that other members of the staff were anxious for an additional teacher. He summed up this reasons for not presenting a staff increase request: "It seems to me there's been some relief in the load (of enrollments) from the past few years. That coupled with Mr. Claudon's recent request which was just turned down and we had no apparent boost in enrollment." Craven did not recall receiving a memo from the TRC.

According to Claudon, Economics will probably submit a request for an additional faculty member either this fall or next spring for two reasons, one of which he described as "curricular," the other being that "given what we charge students, and given the popularity of Economics as a career choice, it seems a pity that we have to (impose) such severe enrollment limits."

He conceded that "the College has resources. It's trying to allocate staff in a way that seems optimal for students," and that adding faculty poses a financial problem. "But," he added, "I think we deserve another person for reasons of student interest and curriculum."

Of the Chinese and Political Science departments, Claudon said "The two departments that were increased are two of the other most overworked and overburdened departments. They deserve staff increases."

Brett Summers '82, Chairman of the Economics Student Advisory Committee, commented on the situation. Summers said he felt that "all in all it would have been nice to have an additional teacher, but in retrospect the change in the department is a good thing." He explained that the limits imposed on its enrollment "made the department a hell of a lot tougher."

Self-help

continued from page 1

and $4,000."

Fleck described the employment picture at Middlebury at the beginning of Spring term as "a mess." She continued, "a lot more students wanted to work," and this was "a demand we weren't able to meet."

She saw the increased demand for jobs as a reaction to the increase in tuition and the threat of cuts in Federal funding for direct grants, loans, and jobs. Last year only 15 percent of the freshmen worked, while this year 30 percent of all freshman worked or sought employment.

"The pressure on people to work is greater, " Fleck said. In response to this increase in job demand, there will be a "very large increase" in jobs and job funding from the College next year.

"New jobs and more money for jobs for students is a very high priority" in the budget for the 1982-83 school year.

Fleck hopes more jobs will be created in departments of a student's major, in tutorial positions, and as student assistants. "This would be ideal," she said.

An increase in jobs next year will not mean an increase in work for the Financial Aid office or the Treasurer's office, if the new payroll system works true to plan.

Under the new system, all students must sign out at the end of shifts. Before, only financial aid students had to sign their timesheets, once every two weeks.

Fleck said that this practice has made it "a more uniform system." This, in combination with the computerized identification cards for employees, has allowed for more efficiency, she said.

Relief

continued from page 1

House and Senate education committees. Approximately 20 students, as well as several parents and college presidents, will address the joint session, representing most of Vermont's public and independent colleges, including the University of Vermont. The Middlebury student body will be represented by John Cahill '85 and Kevin Cummins '83.

The day will begin with a meeting with Governor Snelling at which time students will discuss the impact of the proposed cuts on themselves and their institutions.

Following the public hearing, a joint resolution will be proposed urging the Vermont Congressional delegation to oppose any further reduction in Federal support for student assistance programs. The resolution will be presented to the committees with the request that they bring it to both houses of the State legislature for their endorsement.

The resolution states that it has long been the philosophy of this nation "to expand, not contract, educational opportunities for its citizens for their own benefit and for the common benefit, both social and economic of all our people." The resolution goes on to note that "further reductions of financial assistance for higher education would have the effect of undermining the most solid defense of any nation—an enlightened citizenry."

The Reagan Administration is proposing a 25 percent reduction in the Federal program of aid to undergraduate and graduate students over the next two years, involving budget cuts in excess of $2.5 billion. According to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, these cuts would result in a reduction of more than $8 million for Vermont and the loss of approximately 12,000 student aid awards in the state.

Spencer speaks out on the problem of parking tickets

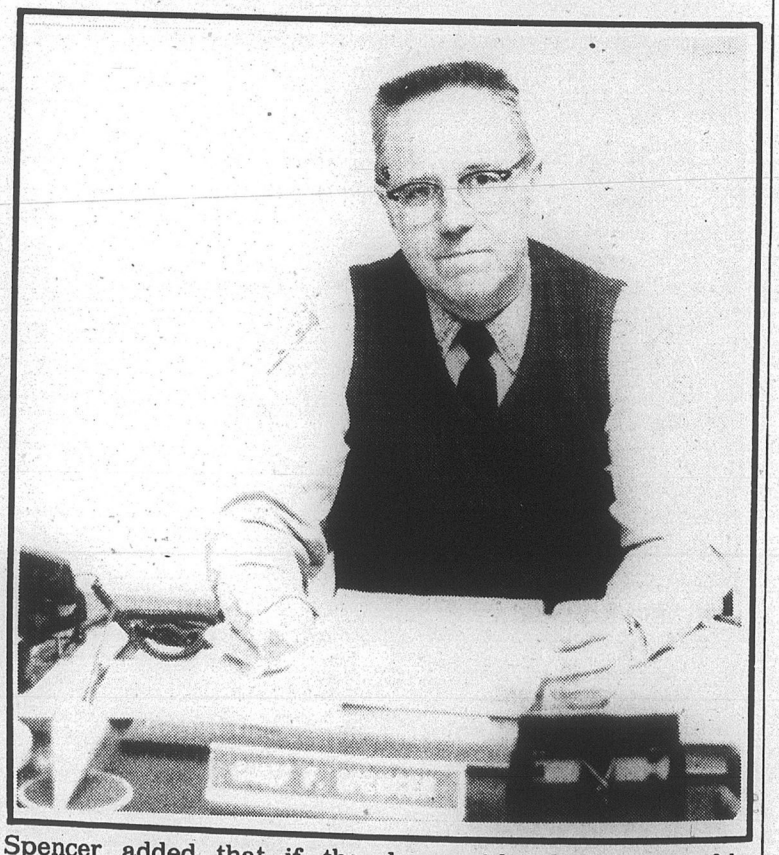
By Adam Arkel

One proverb says, "The more things change, the more they stay the same." And one thing here at Middlebury that continues to stay the same is student parking. According to Fred Spencer, Director of Campus Security, "It's no worse."

At this moment, there are approximately $2,000 worth of outstanding fines for parking violations on the Middlebury campus. A roughly equivalent sum is voided by Security when students present their excuses in the office.

According to Spencer, there is no real lack of parking space for students, although there is for faculty. Despite a $2 fine for a first offence, $5 for the second, and $10 for any violation thereafter, students continue to park illegally. One of the worst areas has been outside the new dorms. Spencer noted, "Students shouldn't really park there, because the fire department can't get in if there are too many cars parked there."

With about 600 student cars registered by Campus Security, the College takes in about $10,000 a year in registration fees. Roughly $4,000 is made on parking violations.



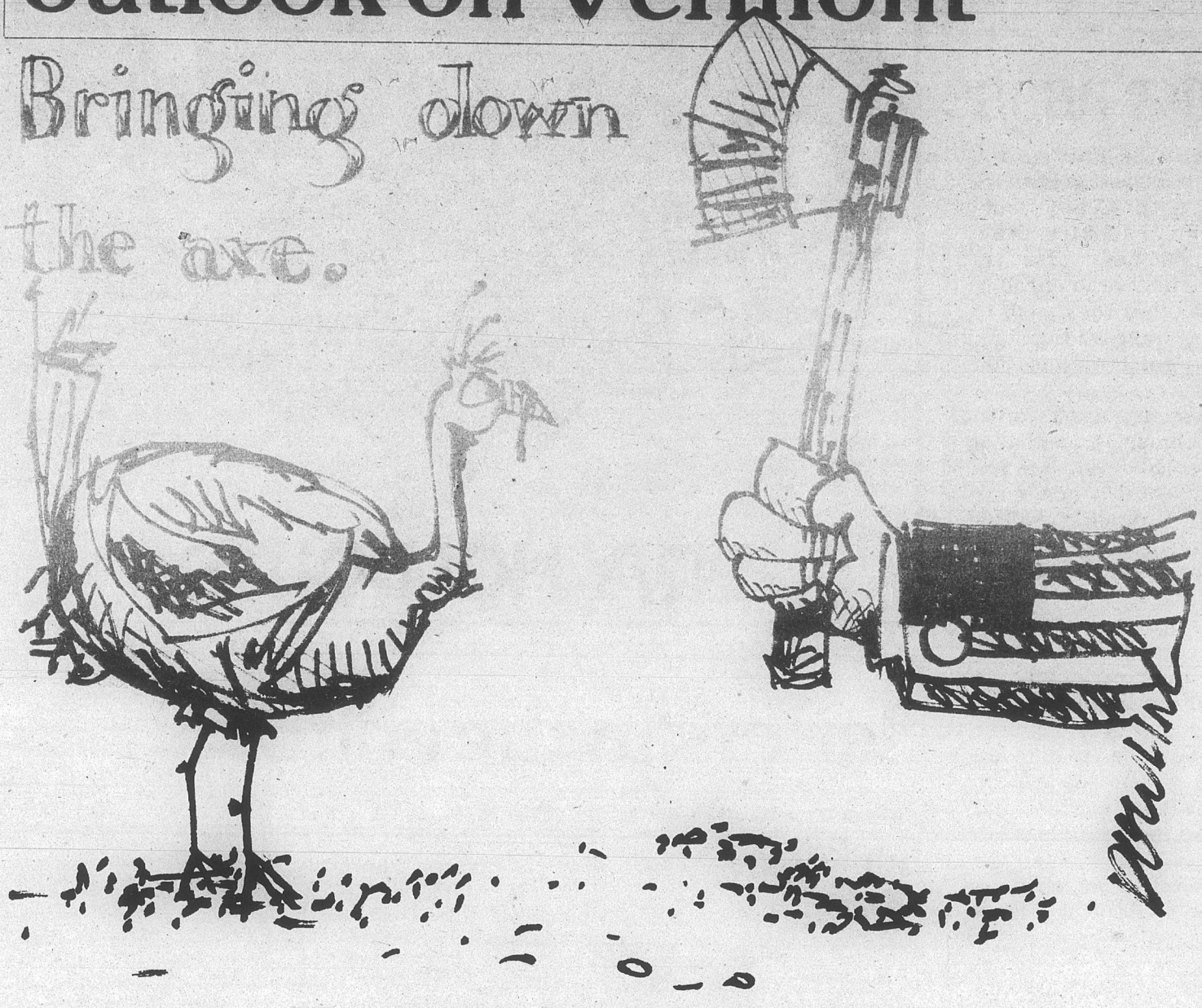
Spencer added that if the summer totals are added, the College makes up to around $20,000 a year on registrations and fines.

Chief Spencer noted that the issuing of tickets and pursuit of students who are fined consumes much of the average security officer's day. "The day shift spends three to four hours a day tagging cars. The middle shift is pretty busy with other things; if he spends an hour he's doing well. The midnight shift can spend up to three to four hours."

If the College had no parking regulations, "there'd be chaos," Spencer asserted. Spencer concluded, "Someday I'd like to write a book about all the excuses students give us to get off paying their fines."

outlook on Vermont

Bringing down the axe.



By John Cahill and Karen Poel

It's a trade-off—a short term gain for a long term loss." This is how Tom Plumb, Addison County's Community Coordinator, describes the new policies toward Addison County's poor. The Addison County Community Action Group (ACCAG), a non-profit organization, provides services to the poor including an emergency food shelf, an emergency shelter, fuel and utility aid, medical aid, housing rehabilitation, and transportation aid. ACCAG helps people raise their own food through a gardening program, supports a wood-splitting program for the elderly, a job search program, and more.

ACCAG was once a Federally subsidized program with up to 40 staff members. The staff size has since dwindled to 3 people who are barely able to maintain the services which now exist. With a current budget of $30,000, $18,000 of which comes from the United Way, ACCAG has suffered a 61 percent administration cut, and is approaching a 25 percent cut next year. Reagan's New Federalism, which has returned decision making to the states in the form of Block Grants, has also cut funds by 25 percent.

"Consequently preventative programs are now a luxury; ACCAG has become a group which deals with crises and not the actual cause of the problem," Plumb said. "Right now, you either have to be pregnant or arrested to obtain aid from the government." Although this contention seems a bit extreme, there are a number of examples which support the argument that something has gone amiss in the approach to low income aid.

Although the poor are becoming more active in the legislative process, they have not been able to improve their situation. The already-cut $389 million, which has gone to social welfare and services in the past year, has decreased to $100 million nationwide. "Although there has been some realization at the local level that the time has come for the local government to begin taking care of its poor, this in no way makes up for the losses," Plumb said. "For instance, for every $1,000 raised in food aid, there is $10,000 cut in food stamps."

There are several programs in Addison County that are affiliated or related to ACCAG; each one manifests in some way the disturbing "downward trend" in low income aid that Plumb described. These include the Battered Women's Project, the Counseling Service, the Mary Johnson Day Care Center, the Department of Central Welfare, and the Job Service. All of these organizations serve a necessary and useful purpose in the community, but have been adversely affected by Reagan's policies and recent state legislation.

Geoff Cobden of the Department of Social Welfare, said "My job is to deal with factors which keep people from being able to work." Cobden finds help for those who have emotional problems, or who lack adequate skills; he visits people in their homes, where the root of most problems usually lie. "Social Welfare is basically run by a group of clerks who give assistance with Medicaid, and food stamps and who aid needy families, especially mothers and children," he said.

During the past few years, the program has been greatly watered down. Cobden remarked, "There is a lot less emphasis on people and families, and more on getting as many off of welfare as possible." Moreover, because human services and human welfare are two separate organizations, the contact that the poor have with people like Cobden is severely limited. "Those who are on welfare suffer primarily from a lack of power. They are stuck in the low-income, small town trap," Cobden said. "Education is the only way of dealing with this problem."

Cobden cited the major effects of cutbacks in social welfare to be the elimination of preventative dental care, mileage payments (he can no longer afford to visit the homes of those outside a 20 mile radius), some nutritional programs, and the work incentive program for low-income mothers (this program gave working mothers an additional 33.3 percent of whatever they earned). Furthermore, because "something had to go," a job training service which had not been effective anyway, was dissolved. "Reagan has phased out what he calls 'goodies' or 'jelly-beans' for the poor," Cobden remarked, "However, these cutbacks are having an accumulative effect."

In closing, Cobden said, "I have worked with thousands of the unemployed, and have yet to run into one person who enjoys being on welfare." He maintained that we need a more civilized type of system where people would not feel as if they had to "beg" for every cent. "Vermont lacks positive leadership to treat those at the poverty level more like people and less like statistics—it just puts them down further," he said.

Another Addison County program which has felt the effect of reduction in funds is the Counseling Service. One of ten other agencies in Vermont, it provides low-cost mental health care, aid and education for the retarded over the age of 21, and service for those who are "forced" to exist in society because of a trend toward "deinstitutionalization."

Staff member Neil McLaughlin said that "Federal dollars were once used to support clinical psychologists and social workers in providing low-cost care; now the responsibility has turned to the state or towns, and they will not pay." Although the service has not yet lost any members of the staff, he believes that it will fairly soon.

The Counseling Service is currently receiving funds from the Department of Mental Health, the United Way, and the townspeople who use it. McLaughlin commented, "We have come to the point where we can aid only those who are really in trouble." When asked what he proposes to do about this situation, he replied, "At the moment we must come up with other sources of money while trying to maintain adequate service and response to the community."

McLaughlin is not optimistic about the future of the Service, commenting, "Even if Reagan does not get re-elected, we will never be the same as we once were." He said "What needs to happen is more self-help--more people helping other people. We must look at the present state of things as a challenge, and as an indication that it is time for a change."

Helen McGough of the Mary Johnson Day Care Center, is also aware of a need for change in the service that she directs. Founded to care for the children of working families, the Center is also an educational institution; it has a clear divisional curriculum for children from ages two and a half to twelve. The Center encourages family participation (50 percent of the board members are parents, and the Center holds pot-luck suppers and "work-days" where the building is cleaned and repaired) and promotes a heterogeneous environment for the children who attend.

"The Federal cutbacks have had a unique effect on daycare," said McGough. "A wide variety of sources have had either a direct or indirect impact on our ability to function." Factors of direct influence include the loss of CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act), and a 33 percent cut in the USDA food program, (the center provides breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks for the children). Reduction in NAFC (Aid to Needy Families and Children) and SRS (Social Rehabilitation Services) monies have severely affected the ability of families to pay the center; McGough offers some parents the option of bartering, and does some fund-raising, but wonders what she will do in the future.

A further problem is that "although the staff has remained constant over the past few years, it is becoming more difficult to do a good job. There is no longer adequate aid for people training to work in day care centers," McGough said. In short, although day care has always been "nip and tuck," it has never experienced this type of instability.

There are various Middlebury students who volunteer for ACCAG programs. "I couldn't run the center without them," McGough commented. Laura Doncom '83, who volunteers at the Day Care Center, also completed a Winter term internship at the Vergennes ACCAG office. She said, "I can't believe what little aid people are expected to live on—75 cents per meal is just not enough."

Dana Houlihan '83 held a Winter term internship as a case worker. He described the decrease in the maximum income at which a family can qualify for food stamps as "ridiculous." This decrease has "made it a lot harder for low-income people," he commented. Decreases in food stamp aid are "not compensated by a comparable increase in wages. The figures are pretty ridiculous," Houlihan said.

continued on page 12

editorials

A fairer chance

The proposal presently before the Educational Council for an auction registration system is an attempt to solve a major problem at the College. Subject to the whims of random computer draw numbers and an inconsistent policy of course size limitations, many freshman are unable to enroll in some or even all of the courses that they wish to take. Sometimes, these students leave Middlebury, frustrated in their attempts to get the education they are paying for.

Whether or not the auction system is a solution to this problem is unclear. It has enjoyed a good deal of success at Colorado College. However, it is important to remember that Colorado's academic calendar is vastly different from Middlebury's. The 4-1-4 program may not be as suited to auction registration as the one course per month system in existence at Colorado.

If an auction proposal is adopted, it needs more safeguards than exist in the present plan. Majors must have first priority into their department's courses. Otherwise students in the larger departments will have to bid all their points on courses they need to graduate and will be forced to take unpopular courses as electives. A system needs to be devised so that students can get into their fifth and sixth choices without having to go through up to three additional weeks of registration. After the program has been in place the results of previous auctions should be published so students will have a rough idea how many points it will take to get into a particular course.

The Educational Council should also look into whether or not the present lottery system can be modified enough to solve the problem. Such reforms as holding more spots open for freshman and taking steps to reduce cheating may be sufficient reform. For example, cheating could be drastically reduced by forcing students to exchange a "personal" card for a course card. Students could be given four such cards at the door. Students wishing to take five courses would, most fairly, pick up their last course after everyone else had selected their four.

Nevertheless, an auction system, if implemented properly, could give all Middlebury students a fair chance at course registration. However, due to its complexity, an improperly implemented course auction could turn into a colossal mess, a solution much worse than the situation it was designed to cure. We urge the Educational Council to move slowly and carefully on this issue. Reform is needed. Chaos is not.

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

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letters to the editor

Rockefeller rebuffed

To the Editor

I write with reference to Dean Rockefeller's letter, "Tolerance Suggested," in the March 12 issue of The Campus where he deplores the "harassment" at a "small meeting of Gay People at Middlebury." The point of this letter is to say that there are times when tolerance should perhaps not be suggested—and I'm speaking of the activities of the Deans.

The thugs who elected to interrupt this meeting "by the shouting of insults and other disruption" (by "other" read voicing of obscenities and threat of physical abuse) should be summarily thrown out of this college. And here is why. A liberal arts college exists on the premise that we are gathered here in the free and disinterested pursuit of truth and knowledge. That assumption implicitly presupposes a respect for the sensibilities, knowledge and sensitivities of others. This "disruption" symbolically and I believe really exists as an intolerable assertion of negation of those principles.

A while back, much was made around here of the cutting down of some trees in a misconceived inter-fraternity prank. A faculty meeting involved itself in the horrible nature of the act. The President observed there that sometime ago they hanged people in Texas for that crime; the implications of the tale remain uncertain. The statement here, however, addressed the misplacement of values associated with responses to these two acts.

Rockefeller's letter has all the punch, say, of waving a feather duster to the chant of "let's TM it away, guys and gals." Years past at Amherst some good old boys decided to devise a funny in which they pissed in a beer pitcher to surprise their equivalent Crest Room waitress. Suspecting they might be in for a bit of trouble, they swore a blood oath that evening—wrist slashings, comingling of juices and all that—that they would never squeal on the evacuator. Dean Porter called the six to his office the next day early demanding the identity of the culprit. "We anticipated this meeting," they said, "and we swore a blood oath to band together." "Very well," said the Dean, "and I anticipated that; all six of you shall be on the bus out of here by twelve today." Perhaps high-noon justice. But justice nonetheless. And the whole matter was satisfactorily resolved soon enough.

Now for all of Dean Rockefeller's good intentions, I suggest putting pieties aside. The deans should have better things to do than to endlessly ponder courses taken in presumed excess of departmental allowances; to think up euphuisms for "my ride leaves early;" or to count to see if there are any live grandmothers left in the fine and noble human gesture. Perhaps the day has come for a certain measure of intolerance toward the outright abuse of the values upon which our educational system substantially and tenuously depends.

Robert Hill
Professor of English

'82 proposes scholarship

To the Editor:

As graduation approaches, we invite all seniors to join us in presenting the College with a meaningful gift. In recognizing the particularly keen squeeze which is being felt by small private institutions such as Middlebury, members of the class have decided to establish the Class of 1982 Scholarship Fund.

A Steering Committee of ten seniors researched various ideas for a class gift and decided that a scholarship in the name of the class would be the most valuable contribution we could make to Middlebury. As each of us comes to the conclusion of four special years we cannot help but reflect on how lucky we were to attend Middlebury. A scholarship fund will help provide the financial assistance necessary to make that same Middlebury experience possible for others.

The class will be canvassed in late April and collections will be made at that time. The gift, to be officially presented to the school at commencement, will generate recognition for this year's graduating class for years to come. The program has received an enthusiastic response from the entire Middlebury community.

The Steering Committee appeals to all seniors interested in serving as class agents, to contact Karin Bloom, Box 2085.

The ultimate success of the Senior Class Gift Campaign will be determined entirely by the understanding, the interest, and finally, the participation of each member of the class.

Jennifer Fields
Development Office

Grading not the answer

To the Editor:

The Educational Council proposal to eliminate the pass/fail option for Winter term that was tentatively approved last week is a discouragingly simplistic response to a complicated

continued on page 8

the political perspective

Rhetoric and paranoia forming Reagan's foreign policy

By Paul Hopkins

The Reagan foreign policy resembles the Rubik's Cube in that it is simple in structure but confusing as hell when you try to sort it out. The two concepts differ in that Rubik's is considered by many to be brilliant, while Reagan's has met with considerable disappointment.

Since World War II and the Cold War, the nations of this world have become increasingly interdependent socially, politically, and economically. During the Cold War, the scene was quite simple; it was the era of the two great superpowers. The scales tipped either in favor of the U.S. or the Soviet Union, with relatively minor influence from other nations. It is this scene which President Reagan still sees: a world focused on two nations, rather than a complex network of balances.

Having limited himself to a simplified view of world politics, Reagan has also limited himself in his ability to interpret the system. Remember the headlines in the months following his election? Suddenly we saw everything in black and white again; it was us and the Russians. Any major international event could immediately be incorporated into the East-West confrontation.

Some incidents were obviously part of the East-West struggle (e.g. Afghanistan and Poland), but Reagan's limited perception forced him to draw identical conclusions about Soviet intentions in areas such as the Middle East, Africa, and most recently Central America.

Considering cultural and economic differences, it does not seem possible that either communism or democracy will evolve in these nations to fit our conceptions of them. But again, the Administration apparently believes that our economic and military aid will beat the commies and raise the flag of democracy over Central America.

Where has this foreign policy led us? We have seen a reversal of roles in U.S.-Soviet relations. The American government continually blasts away at Soviet policies and intentions; our leaders are attempting to create an image of the Soviet bear on the prowl, endangering the entire world. Where once the Soviets were called paranoid and defensive, the U.S. has now taken on both characteristics.

Many of Reagan's off-the-cuff remarks unnerve our allies, and by their intensity reveal a paranoia that can only lessen the faith that our allies have in our abilities. As long as the name-calling and ideological rhetoric continues, there is little hope for constructive negotiation between the "superpowers."

Lastly, Reagan's oversimplified assumptions have left him fewer courses of action. His hawkish views and consistent reference to East-West confrontation lead him too quickly to assume that military solutions are the most effective. He did climb out of this rut when he offered an emergency economic aid package to the Caribbean Basin, but there is still more emphasis on military aid to nations in revolt.

What Reagan fails to recognize is that a violent (military) solution does not work when it is directed against the people's desires. Violence will suppress their desires, but never change them. The people of Central America are revolting to escape repression and to make a better way of life for themselves; why do we stand in their way by ruining their nations, their economies and their hopes?

It would be more logical to step up economic aid: an improved economy will offer a better life. Such a solution is cheap in terms of loss of life, and for political purposes, it can even improve the U.S.'s standing in the world.

As a friend put it, "this is happening in our time; it's our responsibility." We should not allow a bombardment of rhetoric on communist insurgents to sweep us up, to numb our senses and ideals and inspire more paranoia. Paranoia leads to rash action, and an international stance that is of little use to anyone.

Okay Jacques, what did Monsieur Reagan say this time?

Overstaying our welcome

By Ari Fleischer

It has been a cold winter in Europe. It has been so cold that the hundreds of thousands of anti-American protesters who filled the streets of Bonn, Amsterdam and Brussels last fall have remained indoors. I suspect that as the warm weather approaches, they will again return to the streets.

What they are protesting for is a peaceful world. They argue correctly that the United States can destroy the Soviet Union many times over, just as the Soviets can destroy the United States. Accordingly, there is no need for the escalating arms race to continue. What wise words these could be if only they were addressed to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

But they are not. These protests were aimed, with a few small exceptions, entirely at the United States. In the eyes of hundreds of thousands of Europeans, America is a greater enemy than Russia. When we in the States hear this, how are we to feel?

The United States maintains 300,000 combat troops in Germany for the purpose of again protecting the Europeans from trouble on their continent. In the highly unlikely event of a Soviet attack over the German frontier, our soldiers are prepared to die to protect our allied countries.

The fact that the likelihood of an invasion is virtually nill does not matter. We have declared our resolve to sacrifice American lives for the safety of the West. Europe and Japan depend on the Persian Gulf states for two-thirds of their oil supplies, while the United States barely needs the Persian Gulf any longer. Yet it is we who are developing a Rapid Deployment Force to protect the Persian Gulf.

On March 18, bombs exploded and fires were set at American cultural and military missions in Korea, Greece and West Germany. Earlier this year, American military bases in Germany were the frequent targets of bombings.

If the protesters return with their anti-Americanism this spring, the United States should reply with a high level debate about what role the United States will play in European affairs. Forty years ago we saved Europe from disaster, and since the Cold War we have remained in Europe to again defend our friends.

It is possible that we overstayed our welcome. If they no longer want us, fine. We should let them fend for themselves.

A former Vice-President flies in for dinner and politics

By Trum Soule

Political fundraisers are the way that American politics pays the bills, and dinners are a good way of getting people to come to a political fundraiser.

Last Saturday night we were in Burlington and a friend told us about a fundraising dinner at the Sheraton Burlington hotel. Our friend was good enough to treat us to the rather expensive party, and we're glad she did. The party was for Madeleine Kunin, the present Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, who is hoping that 1982 will be the year she becomes Governor of Vermont.

Her featured guest hopes that 1984 will find him President of the United States. Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, is a longtime supporter of Kunin, and he jetted in (well, it was a prop plane from Air North) for the occasion, at his own expense.

We arrived at about 6:45 P.M. and found that the two top attractions had not yet found their way to the Hearth Room, a dining room that holds about sixty people. They showed up a few minutes later. Mr. Mondale, wearing a politician's gray suit, seemed genuinely glad to be in Vermont. The last time we had seen him, in 1978, he had equated Vermont with his home state of Minnesota, which is also rural and idyllic. Political pressure in Vermont would not likely add to Mondale's tanned but weary face, the product of eight days of campaigning on the road.

It was nice to see Mondale again; he looked only slightly older, (perhaps the result of his loss in 1980), but he was calm and collected. He made a point of talking to everyone, and learning every name. It was nice to have the Lieutenant Governor introduce us, for he had to pay attention to what she said about us.

Looking around, we saw many familiar faces: four state senators, former Governor Thomas P. Salmon, Edwin Granai, who ran for Governor in 1978, U.S. Senator Patrick J. Leahy, who remembered meeting us last summer, a Burlington businessman, who wanted to be remembered to his relative, a senior at Middlebury, and everyone else willing to pay out enough money for a decent meal and the chance to meet some of the big names in Vermont and American politics.

Senator Leahy spoke first, expounding on the Lieutenant Governor's special qualities. Mondale was next (we say Mondale, because nobody knew whether it was appropriate to refer to him as Mr. Vice-President, but the Secret Service gave us the hint that there should be no title), and he spoke about Vermont and how we need Kunin in Montpelier to run our state.

While many of you were complaining about Middlebury food, we had consomme, veal, salad and a marvelous choice of pastries; the dinner cost the campaign 15 dollars a head, so they made a nice profit on the venture. (Drinks, perhaps because the campaign manager knows how the Democrats drink, were extra; ours were paid for by two different state senators who, although no relation, had the same last name.) It's always fun to see people like Mondale: he speaks to you as a person, listens to what you say, and stares you right in the eyes (which sometimes scares you). When he spoke to the crowd, he never once mentioned Vermont; perhaps he was worried about the chance of making a slip on the name of the state, as he had been in two already that day, and would be in a couple more before he went to sleep that night.

We felt that the whole evening was coming together when, at 8:30 P.M., Mondale and Leahy had to leave to catch the late plane back to Washington. There the two of them are going to give another fundraiser for Kunin, but we were pleased to have been to this one. A good dinner, a good time, and a rejuvenation of our interest in the political process. That's the way to spend a Saturday night.

the political perspective

Middlebury students need to oppose financial aid cuts

By Joe Weis

College President Olin Robison's office released a report last week which asserted that the result of Reagan Administration financial aid cuts "will inevitably be a less diversified Middlebury College student body and probably an academically less promising one."

These budget cuts, affecting both undergraduate and graduate students, will reverse a trend started under the Kennedy Administration—that financial aid help to students would permit the most well qualified to obtain the best education possible. The Federal program allowed institutions to start a "blind admissions" process, permitting schools to accept students on the basis of merit, without concern for ability to pay.

Wesleyan University recently announced that it is not going to be able to continue its blind admissions policy because of the proposed cuts. Middlebury will continue a blind admissions for next year, but officials are not promising that they will be able to continue it if the proposed program is passed.

There will be no choice for the schools but to return their focus to the wealthy who are able to afford the tuition expenses. Do we want education just for the rich?

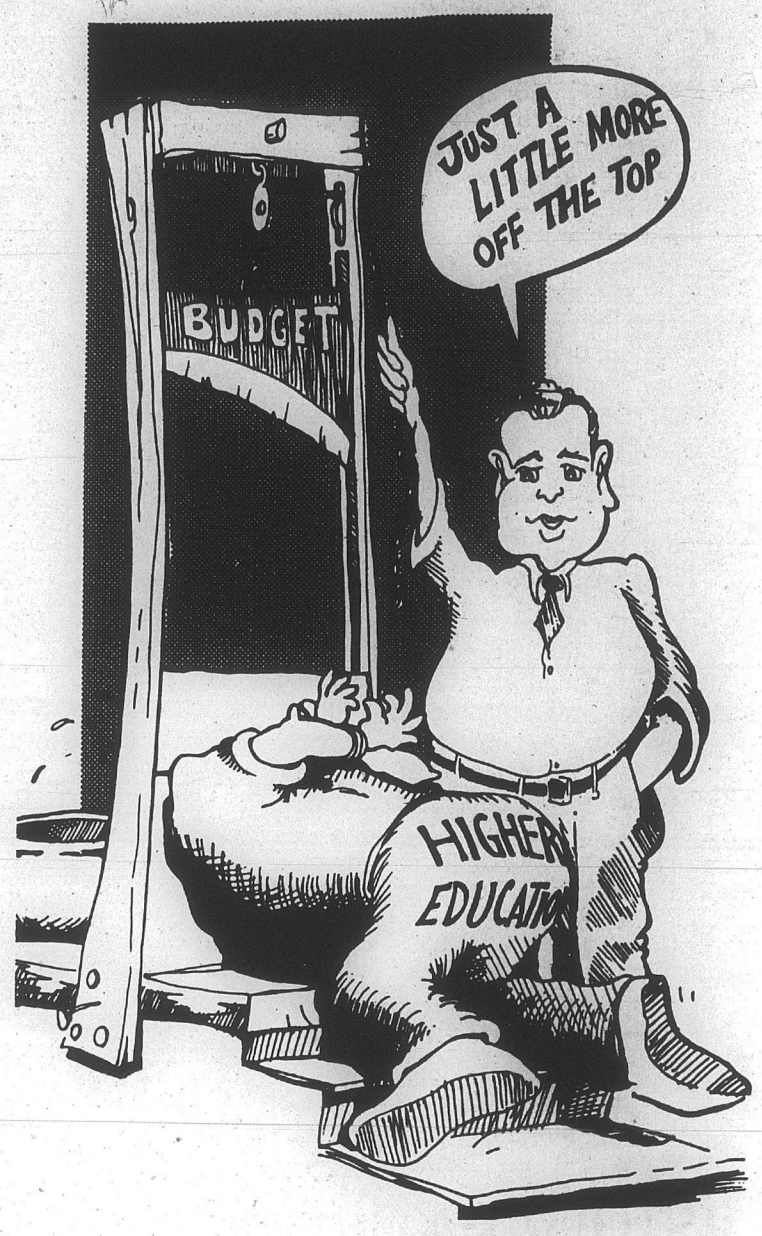
Middlebury has already been classified as a homogeneous environment, but this will seem trivial compared to what it may be like in three years. The jokes about a Saab being "the Middlebury car" may not be a joke in a few years. The student body will change, it may very well become a school where everyone wears C.B. jackets, Varnets and drives a nice car. Kind of boring, right?

The most outrageous proposed reductions are in the graduate level programs. Previously, graduate students were able to borrow up to $5,000 a year with low interest loans. This program is to be completely eliminated next year. Many students depend on these loans to make graduate school affordable.

Those students who are able to take out other loans (at rates from 14 percent to 20 percent with no deferred payments) will have to seriously consider the financial obligations they have and choose the more lucrative practice and location. The poor will be victimized again by these cuts. Not only will they not be able to afford to send their children to college, but the number of individuals willing to donate their lives, or at least a significant portion thereof, to helping the lower class will decrease—graduate students will be forced to choose money over public service.

Middlebury students should not be apathetic in their concern over these issues. The reductions will have serious consequences for all of our educational institutions and students. I urge all of you to take five minutes and write a letter to your Congressmen and Senators. Tell them that you do not believe these cuts will be in the best interest of the country, that educational advancement should be based on merit, not on money.

Our country will lose a valuable natural resource if we do not educate the most gifted individuals in our society; but so far the response from Middlebury students to these proposed cuts has been very weak. If students don't stand up for students, who will?



letters

continued from page 6

problem.

According to the Council vote, the solution to the many problems that we all acknowledge exist is to scratch the Winter term system as we know it. Eliminating the pass/fail option would turn Winter term into a shortened semester; a graded Winter term forces a student to take classes he or she knows will satisfy the desire for a good grade. Adding four more weeks of grade-oriented study to an already highly pressurized situation does not necessarily increase the academic value of Middlebury.

No one denies that the system is abused, often to excess. But there are many of us who have taken the opportunity to experiment with courses we otherwise could not have taken due to our concerns with our G.P.A.'s. And at the same time Winter term is for many people a time to learn about non-academic sectors of Middlebury or even themselves. The absence of time and grade pressure permit many students to reach out and experience a side of college life that is otherwise unavailable.

Why is it that the Educational Council seems to feel that if something does not live up to our expectations the solution is to eliminate it? Getting rid of a program that is not perfect is quick, safe, and easy, but it is not always the wisest course of action. Destroying the essence of Winter term, while perhaps alleviating the pressure on the administration and faculty to come up with something of "academic value," also detracts from a student's learning experience.

Winter term is far from perfect. The proposal to eliminate the essence of January at Middlebury is less so. It takes courage and hard work to take a program with lofty ideals that has partially failed, and transform it into a viable and successful idea. It is unfortunate that the Educational Council is not willing to take the time or effort to see Winter term through its hardships and attempt to turn it into the innovative exciting program that its creators had envisioned.

Eric Friedman '82

Security draws complaint

To the Editor:

I am a Middlebury student and I own a car. I am not rich. The car is my own. I paid for it—all of it. A few nights ago, my car died while sitting in front of Proctor Hall. Because it was night time I could not get my car towed. I called Campus Security, told them I would have the car towed in the morning, and asked if they would not ticket it until then. The officer on the other end casually responded "If ya' can afford a car, ya' can aford a ticket." This is my reason for writing—I cannot afford a ticket. I understand the need for parking regulations, and I have no argument with Campus Security for giving parking tickets, but it seems to me, charging $10 a ticket, Campus Security is unfairly amassing a small fortune.

It is unfair because a $10 fine is a ridiculous penalty for a parking violation. How is it that the town of Middlebury charges $1 for parking tickets? Granted, one can avoid tickets entirely, abiding by Campus Security regulations. This, however, is not the solution to the problem I am addressing. If this was the solution, why is Campus Security charging only $10 per ticket when it can double its fortune charging $20 per ticket. My complaint is simple—$10 is too large a fine for a parking ticket. A penalty should be commensurate with the reason for penalty and in this case it surely is not.

Mark Friedman '84

Editor's Note: The fines for parking violations are as follows: first offense, $2; second offense, $5, and after that it's $10 (see related article). This is simply too much for a parking violation, especially for students on limited budgets. More reasonable fines would be $3 for the first offense and $5 thereafter. Given the amount of student dissatisfaction with the system, and the amount of grief Campus Security is given for it, we urge Community Council to consider the matter.

Davis defends proposal

To the Editor:

As a member of the Educational Council, I would like to comment on our proposals regarding grading of Winter term courses from a perspective somewhat different from that offered in your editorial last week.

One of the most important aspects of our decision from my point of view is that the Educational Council decided to retain Winter term as part of the academic calendar. The view that Winter term should be abolished entirely was expressed to us by more than a few faculty members.

I believe that Winter term brings many advantages to our curriculum. It allows students and faculty members to concentrate their energies on only one course; it offers faculty members the opportunity to develop new courses; and it provides an essential period of course-free time to seniors in those departments which require theses or general examinations. All of these advantages will remain even if Winter term courses are graded on an A-F basis

Eric Davis
Assistant Professor
of Political Science

New penalty

To the Editor:

There is increasing evidence that many students treat too casually the policy restricting the consumption of food and beverages in Dana Auditorium. Because some students have not the compulsion to cooperate in preserving the exceptional quality and condition of our Auditorium, a standard penalty has been established as a hopeful incentive. That is, students found consuming food or beverages in Dana will be 1) asked to surrender the offensive substance, 2) required to immediately leave the Auditorium, and 3) supended from attending Dana (unless required to do so for a class) for the remainder of the term (or an appropriate period as determined by the Dean of Students). We hope the student body will find this a fair and equitable response to what some students refer to as a "constant problem."

Arlinda Ardister
Assistant Dean of Students

Q & A
Zimbabwe faces pressure

With Adam Arkel

John Spencer, Professor of History and former Dean of the College, is an expert on African history and affairs. This week, in light of recent events in Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, including Robert Mugabe's dismissal of Joshua Nkomo, The Campus chose to interview Professor Spencer on his opinions concerning the future of Zimbabwe.

Q: Why should people in this country be concerned with Zimbabwe in the first place?

One (reason) is a selfish one. We get a lot of our chromium from them. The second reason is that if we're interested in stability in South Africa, we have a chance to achieve it in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe needs to have help. I'd hate to see that country split off into civil war. It's in our interest to have stability there.

Q: What trends do you see at work in Zimbabwe?

I don't think it'll explode into tribal warfare. Mugabe (the present head of state) is going to have trouble keeping the hotheads in his party in line. The political pressure will be strong on Mugabe for land reapportionment. This could damage the economy.

The whites will slowly leave. It's difficult for Americans to understand the conflict between black Africans and European land holders. Everyone wants land there. The population is going to increase; there'll be increasing pressure on the land. They have a few Europeans on a lot of property. Some has been shifted, but a lot more has got to be, or else Mugabe will be out. It would then have to be a much more radical regime, and it would turn into a socialist country. It seems inevitable and very dangerous to the economy.

Q: What implications would a massive white emigration have for Zimbabwe?

It would be a massive disaster for the country. Most of the administration in the private government sectors will be like swiss cheese. The administration would just sag, and it would affect the whole course of the country's future. It would be horrible for the country and for it's stability.

Q: Can we expect Zimbabwe to be a friendly or hostile nation in the years to come?

That depends on how we treat them and South Africa. If we treat them generously, they will reciprocate. It depends what concrete evidence we give them of our friendship, as well as our policy toward South Africa. If we continue to support South Africa (there may be a problem.)

Q: Could you tell me about the trip you once took to Zimbabwe?

I was returning to the U.S. from Africa. I had a friend over in Salisbury and I travelled around. I wanted to see how the government was working there. This was before Ian Smith's takeover. I talked to a lot of local politicians. They really thought they'd be in power forever. There were already some moves toward integrating blacks into industry, and the universities. I also talked to a lot of Africans.

The trip made me more sympathetic to the European farmers. They weren't really that racist. They were much more reasonable than South African whites I subsequently met. I learned a lot from that trip.

History expert gives reckoning of American colonial life

By Adam Arkel

Middlebury was graced by the presence of one of America's most distinguished historians, last week. Bernard Bailyn, Adams University Professor of History at Harvard, lectured to a fairly large and attentive audience on some of his perceptions of American colonial history. The lecture, entitled "A Domesday Book for America: 1700" was funded by the Charles S. Grant Memorial Lecture.

Professor Bailyn is a leading expert on American history of the colonial and Revolutionary periods. His books, some of which are regularly taught in the curricula of courses here at Middlebury, include "The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution," and "The Origins of American Politics," among numerous others. His work has won such awards as the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes.

In a lecture rich with humorous anecdotes, earthy commentary, and wide-ranging imagination, Professor Bailyn reconstructed for us what he felt a "Domesday Book" would look like for America if one existed for the year 1700. The "Domesday Book" was originated in the reign of William the Conqueror, who, consolidating his regime over England, ordered a full reckoning to be made of all the properties and inhabitants in his new kingdom. The result, the "Domesday Book," was similar perhaps to the modern-day U.S. censuses.

Bailyn extended the image of the Domesday Book; instead of including merely facts and figures, his imaginary Domesday book for America was more of a literal reckoning.

Bailyn first discusses the different "increments" of population in the early colonies of New England, the mid-Atlantic states, the Chesapeake Bay region, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Bailyn's main point was his development of a very knowing estimate of the mentalities of the colonists of 1700. He envisioned a society caught in a paradox between primitivism and a rising sense of gentility. Americans were separated from the more cosmopolitan restraints of Europe. They were in a relative wilderness. "Violence was a part of life," he explained. Citing the pervasion of brutality and violence in American life, with a detailed description of the process for scalping an offender and the cruel treatment of slaves, Bailyn showed how relatively primitive the courts were.

At the same time, the current of gentility was on the rise. So, a given plantation owner, used as an example by Professor Bailyn, could wake up in the morning, read passages in Greek and Hebrew from the Bible, and then proceed to mercilessly beat his slaves later that same day.

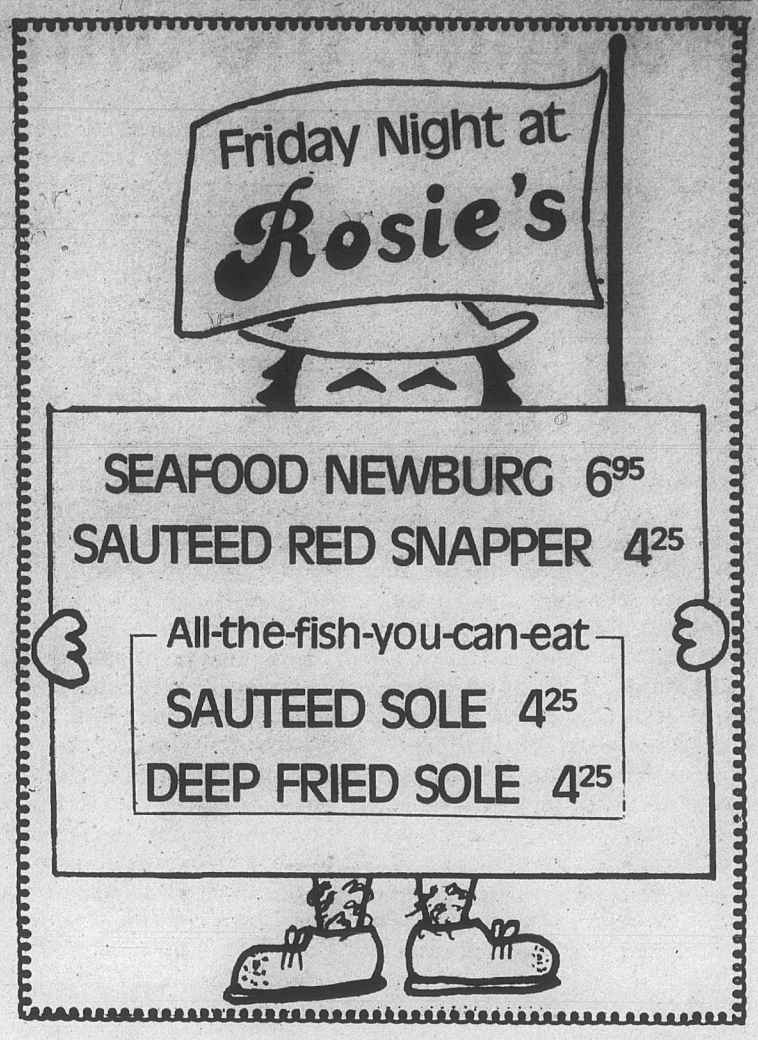
The struggle between primitivism and gentility in American life comes to its resolution only in this century, explained Professor Bailyn.

Overall, Bailyn's lecture was thought-provoking and interesting. Moreover, the professor was a good speaker, addressing the lecture to the audience rather than simply reading it from his lectern. His presentation could serve as a worthy stimulus to further probes into America's origins.

Corrections

In the Jan. 29 issue, the Director of Financial Aid should have been Patricia Jamison, not Susan.

In the Mar. 12 issue, the quote by Oswaldo Bermudez '84 should have been attributed to John Nelson '83.



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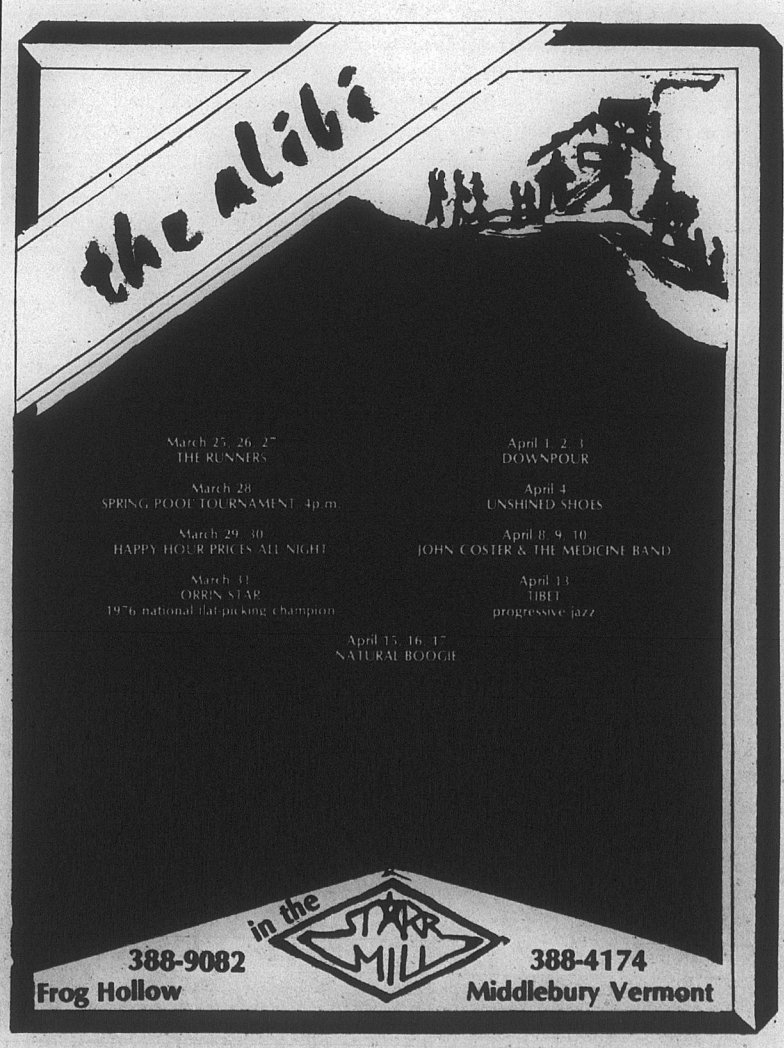

Reagan: the unmaking of a foreign policy

By Jennifer Gold

Determining the realities of world politics has never been easy; Presidents have struggled to understand the complexities of the situation using whatever tools were at their disposal, namely myth, model, and history. Alan Sabrosky, president and director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Philadelphia, asserts that Reagan's foreign policy is a mixture of both myth and reality that has been essentially ineffective in dealing with the demands and challenges of international relations in the 1980's.

Sabrosky addressed himself to the attitudes, values, policies and methods of execution of the Reagan foreign policy program to a full and very attentive audience Thursday, March 18 in Munroe Hall faculty lounge.

In the wake of President Carter's less than impressive record, Reagan presented himself as the man who would put things right and change the perception abroad of the United States' power, and the U.S. commitment to her interests and allies. His election was viewed as tantamount to a mandate.

Various observations of current world politics molded their strategy for remaking the supremacy of the United States. Regarding detente Sabrosky explained, "To most of Reagan's people, detente had meant more or less a willingness on the part of the United States to restrain itself and it's allies, coupled with a willingness on the part of the Soviet Union, to take advantage of that restraint."

Uneasiness accompanied the perception that Soviet arms levels had jumped substantially in recent years, as had her aggressiveness beyond her borders, particularly in Afghanistan. Reagan's people also believed the Soviets to be disinclined toward further arms control negotiations.

Reagan's people also believed a shift had occurred in public opinion which indicated support of intervention in other countries. The outrage after Vietnam appeared to them to have fallen by the wayside, given the public's somewhat militant and hardline response to Soviet military activity in Afganistan and the U.S. tragedy in Iran.

All of these factors, Sabrosky claimed, had contributed to Reagan's election and to defining the parameters within which the new Administration believed foreign policy ought to be formulated.

The revival of two Cold War concepts meshed a regard for human rights with Reagan's realist approach to politics. The first viewed the Soviet Union as superpower and Communism as ideology, both of which were hostile to long-term U.S. interests. Accomodation with either element was seen as impossible, Sabrosky related.

Furthermore, Reagan's people conceived of the United States as having "both the power and the right and the duty to lead opposition to the Soviet Union and Communism." It was our country's manifest destiny to be the leader in world affairs.

Sabrosky observed, however, that a gap clearly existed between the orientation of their foreign policy and its execution and achievements to date. He suggested, "Mr. Reagan and his people have been equally incapable of formulating any sort of strategy of their own, or even achieving any concerted plan of action."

Complications have also arisen concerning the leadership style of the President himself. As Sabrosky observed, Reagan "lives in a presidency which would be more attuned to a calmer and safer and earlier age." He also described the head of state as "rather untutored and not terribly knowledgeable."

Concerning arms control, he said Reagan believed every agreement initiated, negotiated or signed by Nixon, Ford and Carter were fatally flawed, because they legitimized Soviet advantages in some strategic weapons which were unwarranted given the existing realities of power. The attitude of the Reagan Administration became "arms rather than arms control."

Reagan proposed a very comprehensive arms control document shortly after taking office which would reduce strategic and nuclear weapons as well as conventional forces in the European. It would create greater stability while avoiding a costly rearmaments program. "A most astute political move," commented Sabrosky, explaining "if the Soviet Union didn't accept it, then the onus for the failure of arms control would be shifted from the United States to the Soviet Union, therefore undermining the neutralist and the disarmament sentiment in Western Europe."

The Middle East policy was drastically changed from the time Reagan came into office until the present. At the start, Reagan supported Israel 110 percent, and sought to go beyond Camp David in constructing an anti-Soviet strategic consensus comprised of Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and possibly Jordan and other arab states. Yet, Sabrosky observed, "You do not build a good strategic consensus on countries who consider one another to be a principal threat."

The resolution of antagonisms in the region requires that the Palestinian problem be solved. Sabrosky said, however, that Reagan did not believe this problem even existed. He felt that these people were simply refugees who had to be incorporated into surrounding Arab countries.

Events of late, however, have changed Reagan's approach to relations with Israel. His displeasure with Prime Minister Begin stems from the fanatical quality of the man's leadership, as well as military actions taken in the last year, namely the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor. As a result, the President has endorsed the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, and Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense, has recommended selling mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan.

Regarding El Salvador, Zabrosky said, "Mr. Reagan's people seem to believe that all revolutions can be linked directly or indirectly to Moscow. The net effect of the success of virtually any revolution will be to implicitly extend Soviet influence if not Soviet power, and explicitly to undermine American security and American interests."

All the facts reveal, in Sabrosky's mind, that "it is very clear we are on the brink of the second Cold War." No longer does America possess the advantages of economic strength, nuclear monopoly or political legitimacy in having its policies backed by the United Nations and most free countries. The world has changed significantly, and Sabrosky is not at all sure that the United States can do better now without such advantages. He concluded, "The situation is not very reassuring."

Poverty

continued from page 5

The average food stamp family today has a yearly income of under $3,900 before deductions, or $325 per month. A family of four cannot get food aid if it has an income (after deductions) of more than $7,000. U.S. Department of Agriculture figures show that from 1976-79, the cost of living rose 32 percent, while families receiving food stamps only experienced a 17% increase in income.

Last week a woman was shot by her husband in a marital conflict in an Addison County town. She survived, and her husband has been charged with "wreckless endangerment."

Laura Simon, head of ACCAG's Battered Women's Project, sees this as an example of the "brutal violence that does occur here."

"If a man walked into a bank with a gun, he'd go to jail. But if a husband shoots his wife with the intent to kill, he can get off with nothing," in terms of a punishment, she said. "Society accepts (violence against women) as a given," Simon explained.

The Battered Women's Project was started in September 1980 to combat violence against women in Addison County. ACCAG secured Federal and State funding to pay for the project which has served 70 women, 110 children, and a few men over the past year and a half.

The project provides psychological help and support, transportation to and from counseling sessions, and emergency food, counseling and work.

Next week, due to Federal cuts in aid to community action groups, the project's only paid employee, Laura Simon, will be out of a job. The Battered Women's Project will have to rely completely on contributions to continue its services.

"It's hard to say where it's going to go," Simon said. "We'll have less of an opportunity to educate the community."

Presently, 20 volunteers man the 24 hour a day hotline (388-6822 or 877-3902), and participate in group counseling sessions.

Simon will stay on as a volunteer administrator until a replacement can be found. "We'd like to be able (through contributions) to hire one part-time person to work less than one day a week" on administrative duties, Simon said. Then again, Simon felt "not just one, but 10 full-time people are justified."

Simon said she saw wife-beatings and child-abuse as examples of "the cost of violence in society."

"Eighty-five percent of the men in prison today come from violent families," she said. "With a little bit of preventative work, we can stop society's problems where they begin. The less we can offer here for families, the more it will cost down the road."

She stressed the importance of a program to help women in violent situations. Over half the married couples nationwide experience some sort of violence at one point in their marriages; twenty-five percent of all couples experience continuing violence. Simon noted that 50-70 percent of college women experience "equally degrading courtship violence."

Many women are afraid to speak out against marital violence, Simon explained, because they feel guilty or ashamed. Society "blames the victims" for the problem, while the real cause for violence against women is sexism.

"The major effects of budget cuts are not being able to be here full-time," Simon said, so that emergency crisis help may not be available to women who need it.

The Parent/Child Center, an independent organization providing aid and education to Addison County parents of children under 3 years of age, especially adolescent parents and pregnant teenagers, will lose $120,000 in Federal funding next year.

Cheryl Mitchell, one of 15 employees at the Middlebury based center, explained that they will have only $80,000 next year to continue the services through which 200 Addison County families receive help. These services include parent education, infant care services, and group counseling sessions.

The counseling sessions provide unwed and teenaged mothers with "a greater sense of self-esteem," Mitchell said.

The center is also "one of the major places dealing with child abuse" in the area, offering "better ways to deal with kids" than violence.

Mitchell expressed hope that the State will pick up half of the $120,000 which will be cut next year. All the towns that were asked by the Parent/Child Center, agreed to revenue sharing, except for Bristol.

The Vermont Job Service anticipates that, if passed, cuts in social spending will aggravate the unemployment problems in the area.

"Extremely stagnant" is how Dale Piper of the Vermont Job Service described the job market in Addison County.

Businesses are "not getting the orders they have in the past. Retail sales are down . . . nobody's building, so construction jobs are fewer," she said.

The unemployment figures for Addison County are "deceptive," Piper said. "They're not taking into account many people," such as loggers and farmers.

The Vermont Job Service was started by the Wagner-Peiser Act during the 1940's, which appropriated Federal funding to provide a job-matching service. "We place about 500-700 people into jobs each year," Piper said, "with the bulk of employers in Addison County, and some placement outside of the county."

The service is run by six full-time employees. When one retires this year, he will not be replaced.

When asked whether or not five employees constitute a large enough staff, Piper had this to say: "No! Not even close. We could use eight—minimum."

"The clients need a great deal of attention. The job includes a great deal of road-running, and paper work," she said. "Basically, it's a very work-intensive job."

Everyone is feeling the effects of the recession but it is the low income populaton, already getting by on very little, that is being hurt the most.

Looking at insanity through the fog

By John Cahill

It had everything going for it. With a promising cast, and good publicity, the play sold out all four performances before opening night. Many people gathered in Wright Theatre last weekend, expectations high. And "One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest" delivered.

The department of Theatre and Dance did justice to Dale Wasserman's early 1960's stage adaptation of Ken Kesey's novel, and brought the audience to its feet. "Cuckoo's Nest" is a powerful social commentary raising the disturbing question of who is crazier—the so-called "normal" people who live in society, or the inmates of the country's mental institutions.

We are introduced to a world in which sanity and insanity are only degrees of the same disease, a world of "the combine," and patients who "live in the fog, because it's safer." It is a world before the "invention" of therapy for violent patients. Instead, shock treatments which "combine all the advantages of the sleeping pill, the electric chair, and the torture rack," are used for "therapy" according to Nurse Ratched.

Stephen Kiernan '82 as Randle Patrick McMurphy was the perfect hero, gaining the audience's support as the play progressed, in his attempt to save the "loonies" from the tyranny of Nurse Ratched.

Dana Morosini '83 convincingly portrayed the wicked nurse, who manipulated the minds of her charges in what culminized in a vicious struggle between Ratched and McMurphy.

Omar Aguilar '83 personified the plight of the Amercan Indian, as the silent giant, Chief Bromden, who becomes a tower of sanity among the absurd actions of the nurse and other inmates. He was constantly victimized by the two black aides, Warren and Williams (Stanley Thomas '84 and Leroy Nesbitt '82) who were themselves victims of a prejudiced white society.

It was the five "acutes" or voluntary inmates, however, who gave the show its most humorous and most heart-wrenching moments.

Jonathan Baker '83 as superb as the melodramatic, effeminate inmate leader, Dale Harding. Sam Martinuzzi '82 kept the laughter coming as the paranoid Scanlon—a man constantly at work building a bomb with the aid of a comb.

Mason Wells '84 was excellent as the stuttering, girl-shy teenager, Billy Bibbit, while Charles Beeman '84 was especially convincing as the endlessly twitching, and very sane, Cheswick.

Skye Mckenzie '85 portrayed the hyperactive Martini, whose contagious laughter and hallucinations, especially the imagined fighter-plane attack, were unnerving. Sara Schilling and Jay Shuchart turned in very credible performances as the nurse and doctor, respectively.

Director James Dwight's use of the ghastly human vegetables pacing in the background created an eerie atmosphere; the tension never ended, due to Nurse Ratched's piercing vocal chords and the non-stop energy of the acutes' twitches.

The ending was especially powerful, with Bromden's hopeful "I'm full size again" not enough to block out the image of the lobotomized McMurphy lying listless on the hospital bed.

It was evident the audience felt emotionally drained a the end of the play, demonstrating the quality and professionalism of the performance.

Photos by John Allen

'In Rodin's studio': insights into an artist

By Ethan Bloomberg

The work of Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, was the subject last week of three lectures and two discussions by Albert Elsen of Stanford University, Christian A. Johnson Distinguished Visiting Professor of Art History.

Speaking in Dana Auditorium on March 22, Elsen's appearance was in accordance with Johnson Gallery's Rodin exhibit. John Hunisak, Associate Professor of Art, introduced Elsen as "one of the world's great art historians .... Above all else, his name is linked, both here and abroad, to Rodin studies." Hunisak also noted that Elsen was a "guiding force" behind the recent "Rodin Rediscovered" exhibit at the National Gallery in Washington.

During the week, Elsen lectured on "In Rodin's Studio"(March 22), "The Gates of Hell," Rodin's most renowned work (March 23), and "Rodin's Sculpture for Sculptors" (March 25). He led one informal discussion on "Art and the Law" (March 24) and one on Rodin (March 25).

In his initial lecture, Elsen discussed "Rodin's art through his eyes, as he wanted us to see it." He gave a slide show to demonstrate how Rodin used photography "to inculcate a sense of intimacy with his art."

Elsen said Rodin's work "lived in the light" of his photographs, which show the artist and his works in the studio. Through these pictures, "Rodin was responsible for producing some of the most intimate insights into an artist's work that have come down to us."

Posen's journey

Boxes and solid colored fabrics seem oddly ordinary subject matter for an oil painting. However New York artist Steven Posen has dedicated a large portion of his creative career to the careful study and replication of these simple objects. Suspended in mid-air by an industrial fork lift, Posen passes up to six months meticulously "feeling my way around the rectangle" of an immense canvas--his model a still-life of rich contours, angles and lines formed by a cluster of cloth-wrapped boxes attached to a nearby wall.

The finished product, executed in black and white, and a few bold colors, is a detailed account of space and shape. It breathes life into the stiff subject and it gives the boxes the apparent ability to pop out of a flat canvas.

In his lecture and slide show on Thursday, March 18, the fifth in a series of visiting artists' presentations, Steven Posen described the "journey" of this creative development; his talk illuminating his "travels" from conventional painting to an analytical exploration of the physical qualities of painting itself.

Posen asserts that his own style developed independently from the artistic community. He continues to preserve the isolation of his work, drawing criticism only infrequently from his students at the Cooper Union in New York, or from his wife and nine year old daughter. In fact, his work of the past three years has yet to appear in public.

Dimension, contour and shape have always presented an interesting challenge to Steven Posen. While in Italy in 1964, studying under the auspices of a Fulbright Scholarship, this interest drew Posen to study frescos and sculpture. His work during this period reflects the impact of these three dimensional ideas.

Some of his earlier paintings are concerned with architectural angles, or with recreating colorful frescos. One pictured an abstract arrangement of a potted plant hurtling through the air over a stuffed armchair. Another took on dimension itself as Posen created an exact replica of draped clothing with plexiglass cutouts and hangers painted with oils.

At this time the artist also dabbled in film and sculpture. But painted canvas remained the most versatile medium for Posen. And the increasing precision of this work reflects the artist's growing interest in realism.

Posen described the carefully premeditated production of his artwork—travail which is rewarded by the striking projection of his canvases. Using enlarged photographs (often gleamed from such austere sources as aerial photographs by N.A.S.A.), yards of cloth, lighting, and volumnious boxes Posen creates a vertical collage on a blank wall.

Precise measuring and preliminary watercolored sketches begin to transfer this bulging spectacle to a one-surfaced canvas. So exact is his work that Posen was asked twice in Thursday's talk to distinguish between the still-life and the painted illusion.

In the
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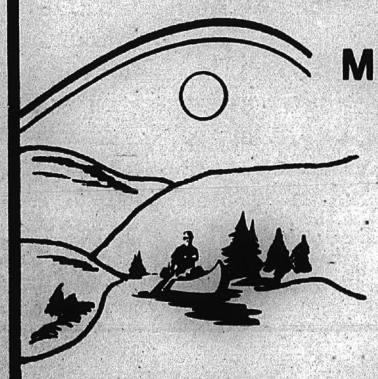

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Coming of age in McCullough

By Al Wagman

Four vocalists, three guys and a gal. A guitarist, a bassist, a drummer. Seven extremely talented musicians. Put them all together on a single stage and you've got one of the most popular bands in the Boston area. What you've got is Human Sexual Response.

The band will be appearing at Middlebury College on Saturday night, April 10 in McCullough Gymnasium for a dance/concert. Also appearing on this bill of top new wave acts will be Mission of Burma, the "other" top Boston band.

Human Sexual Response began as an a cappella country and western group featuring the four vocalists, Larry Bangor, Dini Lamot, Windle Davis (the guys) and Casey Cameron (the gal). After quickly tiring of this, Bangor and the others sought musicians to back them. Rich Gilbert on guitar and Malcolm Travis on drums signed on son after, later to be joined by Chris MacLachlan on bass.

As a result, the Humans are hard to categorize, mixing hard-rock with funk, new-wave with jazz. Influences include Brian Eno, the Talking Heads, the Supremes, and even the Associations. The presence of four vocalists produces eerie harmonies; for the Humans the voice is an important musical instrument that enriches the sparse, biting wall of sound of the guitar, bass, and drums.

The most recognizable song performed by Human Sexual Response is a wry, satirical look at the celebrity lifestyle. "Jackie Onassis" is a brilliant tune which totters between an actual hatred of the Onassis lifestyle and a glorification of it. Sung by Casey Cameron, (the gal), the song is hauntingly melodic and a real crowdpleaser. Among their other tunes is a cover of the classic "Cool Jerk."

The Humans consider rock music a sexually oriented activity; the sexual undercurrent of their songs is blatant on both of their albums, "Fig.14" and "In A Roman Mood." Leader and chief songwriter Larry Bangor expresses Human Sexual Response's goals like this: "Instead of treating sexual content as a tease or suggestion, we're trying to deal with it more openly."

In a song like "What Does Sex Mean to Me," the sexual theme is obvious but the song is extremely deep lyrically, comparing the sexual mores of our country with those of Maoist China. In "Dick and Jane," a punk tribute to our first grade reading books, the sexual theme is less obvious but most certainly present. When Larry Bangor sings "Come Spot," he is not calling the dog.

The members of Human Sexual Response are reknowned for their live shows, a mixture of zany dance music and introspective, lyrical songs, backed by the powerful chording of the three instrumentalists.

Mission of Burma, the opening act on April 10, relies on the Gang of Four for its major influence. Bassist/vocalist Clint Conley, drummer Peter Prescott, and guitarist/vocalist Roger Miller play intensely emotional post-punk, hard-edged new wave. Their 45, "Academy Fight Song"/"Max Ernst," and their EP, "Signals, Calls, and Marches," have received nothing but excellent reviews from all sectors of the country.

Onstage, Mission of Burna is loud, emotional, and gritty. They take the traditional power trio format and mix it up a bit to produce a unique sound. Bassist Conley will often take the solo line while guitarist Miller wanders through an avant-garde rhythm backdrop. Meanwhile, Prescott pounds out a consistently danceable beat on his drums. "Academy Fight Song" and "That's When I Reach For My Revolver" are two underground rock classics, driving anthems that convey anger and frustration with the stagnancy of today's world, and more specifically with a good deal of today's music.

records

Paul and Art, again

The Concert in Central Park
By Simon and Garfunkel
Warner Brothers Records

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

An album like Simon and Garfunkel's "Concert in Central Park" is more than a mere recording; it becomes an historical document as well. At 40 years of age and after an 11 year separation, Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel reunited to perform an outdoor concert in New York's Central Park last September. Six months later, the live album has been released, and the concert has been permanently captured on vinyl.

The title list reads like a greatest hits collection, with several songs mixed in from both artists' solo careers as well. The material is classic for the most part, and many of the songs have become standards around the world.

Simon and Garfunkel deliver the songs in a careful manner throughout the concert. The harmonies are as tight as they were on the original albums, with few exceptions. Not much is different, with the arrangements remaining fairly faithful to album versions. The familiarity this inspires draws the listener into the concert, rejuvenating all the memories associated with the duo. There are no tricks; Simon and Garfunkel come across as the same Simon and Garfunkel that recorded hit after hit years ago.

The only drawbacks to the album are those which plague any live recording, and that is the quality of the recording itself. An outdoor concert such as this one is an especially difficult task. However, the vocals are crisp and clear and without any distraction from the background players. Simon's guitar playing is reproduced well, and the words are understandable in every song; just in case they aren't, the lyrics are printed in a colorful booklet included with the album packaging. Simon and Garfunkel seem to have covered all the bases with this project.

Vonnegut odyssey in Zoo

By S. W. Gonzagowski and David Odato

Hepburn Zoo audiences were privileged to see one of the last performances of "Happy Birthday Wanda June" in its present form from March 22 to 25. Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., the author of the play, has rewritten the play four times, and as of April 1, he will revoke the copyright in order to revise the ending once more.

Although the plot of Vonnegut's play is rather choppy, the acting performances made this production, directed by Paul Shoup '83, a success. In particular, senior Lydia Mason's portrayal of Penelope was outstanding. She conveyed a strong character who unified the fragmented elements of the plot.

Mitchell Cohen '82 very convincingly played the character of Harold Ryan, Penelope's long-lost husband who shows up on his birthday after being away for eight years. Harold's brutish behavior offsets his wife's level-headed manner. His one mission in life is to be honored as a hero of great physical strength by killing all adversaries who challenge him, whether man or beast.

The character of Looseleaf Harper—the indecisive companion of Harold—was rendered compassionately by Richard Morse '84. Although he appears wishy-washy throughout most of the play, at the end he makes a definite resolution to abandon the "old school" of heroism as represented by Harold.

The play is a take-off on "The Odyssey" in which the hero, Odysseus, returns home after a long absence, to find his house overrun with the suitors of his wife, Penelope. In "Wanda June", the two suitors are a cocksure vacuum-cleaner salesman, played by Joshua Rabinowitz '84, and a pacifistic doctor, Neill Butcher '84.

The central themes of the play are the absurdity of death and the redefinition of heroism. The absurdity of death is made evident when the young girl Wanda June (Holley Dauschbach '84), who was hit by an ice-cream truck, a German killer (Albert Sanford '82) and Harold's third wife (Tammie Lenski '83) are happily playing shuffleboard in heaven.

The need for the emergence of a new hero is seen in Harold's incapacity to communicate with his wife and son, Paul (Scott Iodice '85). His old ideals of physical strength are not applicable in the society that he finds upon returning.

At the end of the play, Harold's old values are defeated by the words and actions of those around him. It will be interesting to see the new ending Vonnegut is developing for the play,

Forms of reality

"Please sign in." An ordinary enough request, except when it entails dipping your palm in wine and leaving a purple handprint along with your name. From the very first moment of tarin chaplin's "Women's Rites" last weekend, those attending were aware that this was not going to be just another dance performance.

The show itself was divided into two segments. The first was a series of 13 gallery pieces spread throughout the second and third floors of the Johnson Memorial Art Building. Each one of these "live kinetic sculptures" contained enough material to fill pages of description and interpretation. Children played on "Sugar Beach," a corner of the gallery with a coating of sugar and baking implements as toys. "Pressings" featured a woman peeling various fruits and vegetables, ironing them, and then using the flattened skins to decorate a manikin. "Of All Things Orange" was a conglomeration of orange peels and live goldfish swimming in a punch bowl with an orange-clothed and orange-haired woman beckoning you to taste the combination. "Sifting" featured one woman sifting flour onto a nude woman on the floor. "Tension in Repose" was an interesting abstract sculpture with the dancer encased in a bag-like body stocking which constantly changed shape as the body moved within it.

After an appropriate amount of time, the audience seated themselves down in the pit for a more conventionally styled dance exhibition. The three stage pieces were entitled "Embryonessence," "Fifth Season" and "Feminary." In these dances, chaplin used material objects such as bowls, eggs, masks, brooms, rice, and flour to emphasize her themes. This use of functional objects to symbolize ideas such as fragility and femininity was combined with dance and music to make a series of very strong, complex statements.

chaplin, Assistant Professor of Dance at Middlebury, explained that this work is an attempt to foster an "awareness that the mundane things in life are much more than mere tasks." The subjects of her pieces stem from a combination of what exists and what we see in our dreams. chaplin called it "another form of reality."

"Women's Rites" was not merely entertaining; it was unusual and thought-provoking. Discussing and interpreting the images that had been presented became an integral aspect of viewing the performance.

New sound is music

By Pamela Flodman

The question of where the dividing line is between music and noise is one that all musicians, both performers and audiences must eventually resolve. As part of the Middlebury Concert Series program, the New Music Consort provided its audience a chance to do so last Friday night, March 19.

The first half of the program contained three pieces written for small ensembles. "Synchronisms No. 2" by Davidovsky was scored for flute, clarinet, violin, cello, and electronic sounds. The electronic sounds were taped, and often periods of silence occurred on the tape, during which only the four instruments played.

In "Second Trio" by Wuorinen, flute and cello were joined by pianist Aleck Karis. In this piece, Madeleine Shapiro's cello was percussive, as her part included many pizzicato passages, which were performed almost vengefully. Following this was a piece which featured soprano Judith Bettina. Written by Milton Babbit for voice and tape, this four-minute piece was a collection of phonetic sounds. Bettina's talent was apparent in this piece—not only in the liquid quality of her voice, but also in her self-assured performance of nonsensical sounds, which must have been difficult to learn.

"Eleven Echoes of Autumn, 1965," by Crumb, was perhaps the oddest piece in the program. Many unusual techniques were employed; several times the flutist and clarinetist rose and directed their instruments into the grand piano, causing its strings to vibrate. Karis also played the piano by directly strumming its strings, and by ruvving one string with an implement which resembled a knitting needle.

The second half of the program consisted of one piece, "Pierrot Lunaire," written by Schoenberg in 1912. This was a collection of twenty-one poems by Albert Giraud, concerned with dark subjects such as night and bloodshed. These were performed by the entire consort, under the directon of Claire Heldrich, and featured Bettina as soprano. In this piece, Bettina utilized a technique which she described as "singing through the notes." Rather than singing only printed notes, she sang from one to another, sliding through frequencies between the notated ones. This complemented the sombre tone of the poems.

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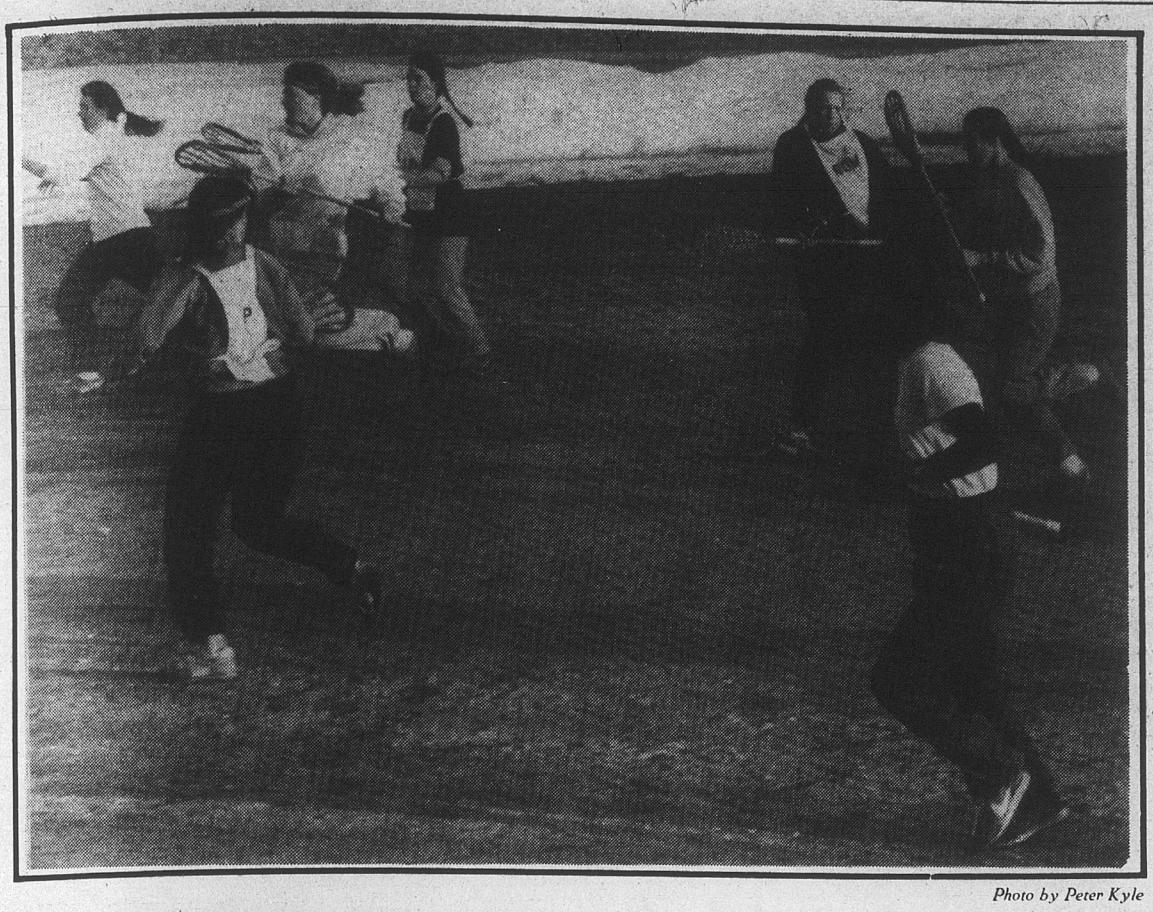


Photo by Peter Kyle

Lacrosse ready

By Tina Nef

Coming off a 5-5 record last season, the Middlebury women's varsity lacrosse team is looking to boost its record over the .500 mark. Playing the same 10 game schedule as last year, the young Panther team is again meeting a "very well balanced collection of New England teams," according to coach Missy Hopkinson.

There are only six returning varsity players who will be leading the young team this season. The offense will be directed by co-captian Michelle Plante '83, who was last year's second highest scorer with 23 goals. Co-captain Judy Carlhian '83 "an incredible defensive player" asserts Hopkinson, will lead the team in the backfield. These two outstanding players will be accompanied by returning defensmen Harriett Brainard '83 and Gretchen Zwart '84 and offensive players Lisa Danforth '83 and Emily Shepherd '83.

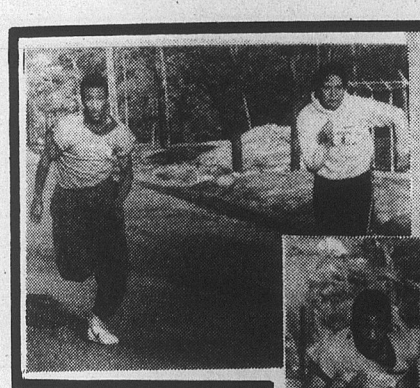
A surprise this season is the appearance of Maggie Gordon '83 in the goal. Gordon, who played keeper for the ice hockey team, has been recruited to play lacrosse, in place of last year's goalie Ibet Wright, who is on leave.

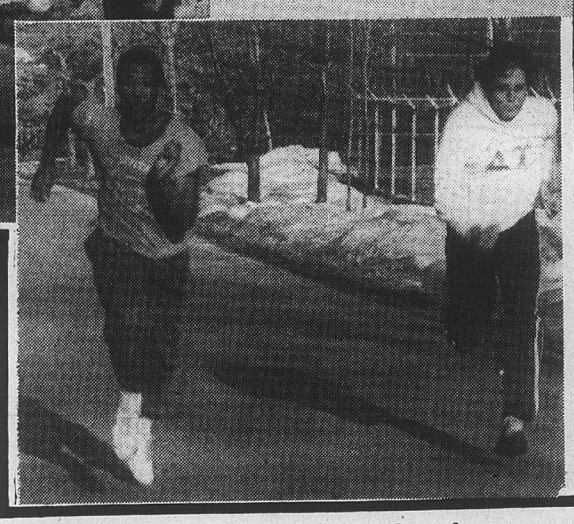
Several freshmen are also looking strong and should see lots of playing time. Sarah Burchfield '85 should be playing on offense, while Anne Faulkner '85 "looks very good on defense," commented Hopkinson.

These players will be joined by other sophomores and juniors still competing for positions on the team.

The women, who started practicing March 1, are "much further ahead of schedule than we were last year in terms of conditionning, skill and training" and are "ready to play" according to Hopkinson. The team will be shooting for the New England Lacrosse Tournament, May 7-9, for which only four teams can qualify.

Middlebury will open the season April 10, playin Skidmore College away. The Panthers beat Skidmore 13-2 last season.





Mike Counts: I expect big things from this team.

Photos by Peter Kyle

Tracksters head outdoors for spring season

By Paul Quinlan

With a strong turnout for the second straight year, the Middlebury men's and women's track teams are looking forward to a short but successful season.

"From this early standpoint it looks like we have a real good group out," commented coach Bob Smith. "There's a lot of individual talent, and while as a team we're not strong enough to go one on one with most New England teams and dominate them, we do have 10 or 12 people who will do well in the New Englands."

The men's squad is led by a host of returning veterans. The team figures to be strongest in the sprints, where tri-captain Mike Counts '82 leads the way. Counts is coming off a fine indoor season that was highlighted by a near record-breaking performance in the 400 at the Union Invitational last month. Tri-captain Rick Tinson '82 is another experienced sprinter and will compete in the 100 and 200, as well as the mile relay.

Another tri-captain, Tom Calcagni '82, leads the Panthers contingent of high jumpers. Joe Fay '83 will also contend in all three jumping events: high, long, and triple. Fay had excellent results at Union, hitting 22' in the long jump, 45' in the triple, and clearing 6'2" in the high jump. Kevin Darcy '84 has a fine shot at the New Englands in the javelin.

The only area of weakness for Middlebury appears to be in the distance events, where the loss of last year's mile sensation Mason Wells '84 will be felt. "We're hurting in the distance events," said Counts. Hopefully, newcomers such as Blake Herron '85 will help fill the void.

The situation on the women's team isn't much different; with few upperclassmen, the Panthers will have to rely on newcomers. "There are a lot of new faces out here," Smith said. "We have some unproven runners that we'll have to find out about."

The team is captained by Cheryl Whitney, who went to the New Englands last year in the 200 as a freshman. Whitney is also the team's top hurdler. A host of freshmen also look promising, including sprinters Kirsten McLish and Betsy Saunders, and Christina Ilgner in the 800 and 1500.

The Panthers kick off their five meet season, April 10, at the University of Massachusetts Relays. Middlebury's lone home contest is five days later when they host St. Michael's and Norwich. They will be looking to avenge a one point loss to the Cadets suffered at the State Championship Meet last year. "I expect big things from this team," was Count's final comment.

armchair quarterback

By Rick Present

OK, so none of the teams I predicted made it to the NCAA basketball final four. Anyone can make a mistake. I know from experience.

My track record really speaks for itself—like when I predicted Denver and Dallas to play in the Super Bowl, or when I said that Georgia would win the national championship in college football; or when I assessed the chances of the Dodgers to make it to the World Series by saying "Scratch the boys from Hollywood." Obviously, I've hit a wicked streak of bad luck.

Fortunately, I have one thing going for me, the law of averages. No one can keep up the kind of perfect string of incorrect predictions that I have. With this confidence booster in mind, I can now take a look at this weekend's NCAA basketball action.

In one semifinal North Carolina will play Houston. Two weeks ago I listed a number of weaknesses that I saw in Carolina, weaknesses that I thought would keep them out of the final four. I still believe these problems exist; however, the combination of James Worthy and UNC's pressure defense should be too much for Houston, weaknesses or not.

The other semifinal pits Georgetown against Louisville. This should be a fun game to watch because both teams press full court. I have to give the nod to Georgetown. Louisville's only half-court scoring weapon is the offensive rebound. If Patrick Ewing keeps playing well, the Cardinals will not get enough offensive rebounds to pull this one out.

That would leave us with Georgetown and Carolina in the final. If Ewing can take control inside, Georgetown will win. However, I have a feeling that UNC's duo of Worthy and Sam Parkins may end up taking the Hoya freshman to school. The experience of North Carolina should prevail.

If Carolina should win this year's championship, it would seem only fair. Its coach, Dean Smith, has taken teams to the national semifinals four times without ever having won the championship. A great coach like Smith deserves to win the tournament—just by the law of averages.

classifieds

Moge: It's all in your smile, don't lose it. The only one.

Kentfield—not only do I miss your pretty face, but no one here is bright either! Will you join me for drinks when I return? Your Proctor fan.

KWK: Hi! Little hand wave...in French even—all the way from Paris. Je t'embrace. JKD

To the Pits, W,C,D,D,and the 2 "Mo's": We'll miss y'all over break! Love T&R

Thanks to all who made Tong Kin-Woon's visit a success!

To Pie: I can't believe us—special friendships are so rare. I can't wait for the wedding. Love you, L

To AV,TV,RS,MS,PR,MW,JM.F-H,PO,LL,JU,SC,GC,KH: A team to end all teams, but handsome and sweet to boot! Will miss TV,MW,RS, and PR terribly next year. Luv, L

To the blonde who plays Olivia Newton-John, Abba and Dan Fogelberg obsessively and compulsively in Room 421: Please stop! You're driving me loco!!

Dearest Pepsi: You are a worm. Take off y'hoser. Ps: If you're wondering why these words of love and inspired devotion, it's because we found the rape file. You die soon. Hugs and kisses, yo mama.

Hey 8: Where have I been? Where have you been? I miss my center. How about F&I for your favorite frosties — my treat. Name the date. 7

To Cub: I kept my promise! What would I do without you? I Love You, DOE

Dearest L: On April 10 your favorite band is playing in McCullough. I hope I'll see you there! Love, A

Ranada and Scorie: Seen any libraries driving by recently? If so call JGS escort service. We make pick ups and deliveries.

TOGA is coming!

Amy, Dana, Deb, Deb, Doug, Jayne, JP, Kate, Kim, Kim, Kris, Lindsay, Lisa, Lise, Nance, Nance, Regan, Sarah, Deb, Deb and Deb: Thank you ALL for a terrific birthday! You guys are Great! Love, Deborah Anne.

Cork of the week is dedicated to the cast of Cuckoo's Nest. TOO MUCH! Guiness turned me down, but keep those Corks coming. Thanks, Uncle Woody.

Dear Jim-Bob: Just wanted to let you know that Stats, Snappy and I are doing fine. The new owner seems to be a nice guy but he never gets any mail. Drop us a line. Scooter.

GRG: Four more days and Bermuda here we come. I am totally psyched! It's going to be great. I Love You, CBD

To the two most lovable guys SD and CM: Thanks for the early spring. We love ya! Clarence and Fred.

LLL, BS, HC, SL: What else could happen? Life has been a little on the eventful side lately, hasn't it? Humor, my dears, humor! Here's to a relaxing break to recover our sanity and a BORING last five weeks!!! Ju.

Dearest Oneonta: Doesn't matter who won the bet. The important thing is that at least a pitcher is consumed! Love Sub

Uncle Woody isn't the only one who has a collection. I have a matchbook collection. So, when you go to that bar, restaurant or hotel, pick up a book of matches for me and send them to Box 3153. PM

Classifieds are stupid, so send them to Caleb!

ATTENTION

A Jump Rope for Heart will be held at Middlebury High School Saturday, April 10, from 2:30-5:30 P.M. Fraternities and dormitory sports teams or any organization or groups are asked to participate in this worthwhile event. A team consists of 4-6 people who will jump, using one rope for a total of three hours. Each member will collect pledges the prededing weeks. Depending on the amount of pledges, T-shirts, hats, and other prizes will be awarded. Music and refreshments provided. Pledge sheets can be picked up at the Information Desk, or contact the coordinator, Gil Amaral, Box 3731. All pledges must be in by April 3.

Friday April 9th—Casino Night At Zeta Psi

Goofers from Giff: When Dixie comes to Midd, watch out, you'll have to buy steel toe shoes. The Whirling Dervish.

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Varsity and B Hockey Players: Come see the pictures. Lee McShane, Box 2769, or 398-3400.

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WANTED

Roommates for Old Mill for June 1 to August 31. Rent is $150 per month and down depending on numbers. Contact Chris at Box C-4118 if interested.

The Middlebury Bike Club needs to borrow panniers for its North Carolina trip. Please help us out if you can. Contact Andrew Wilson or Meg Nolan as soon as possible. Thank you.

Point O'Pines Camp for Girls is looking for female counselors. Check Placement Office or write: Andrew Rose, 221 Harvard Ave., Swarthmore, PA., 19081

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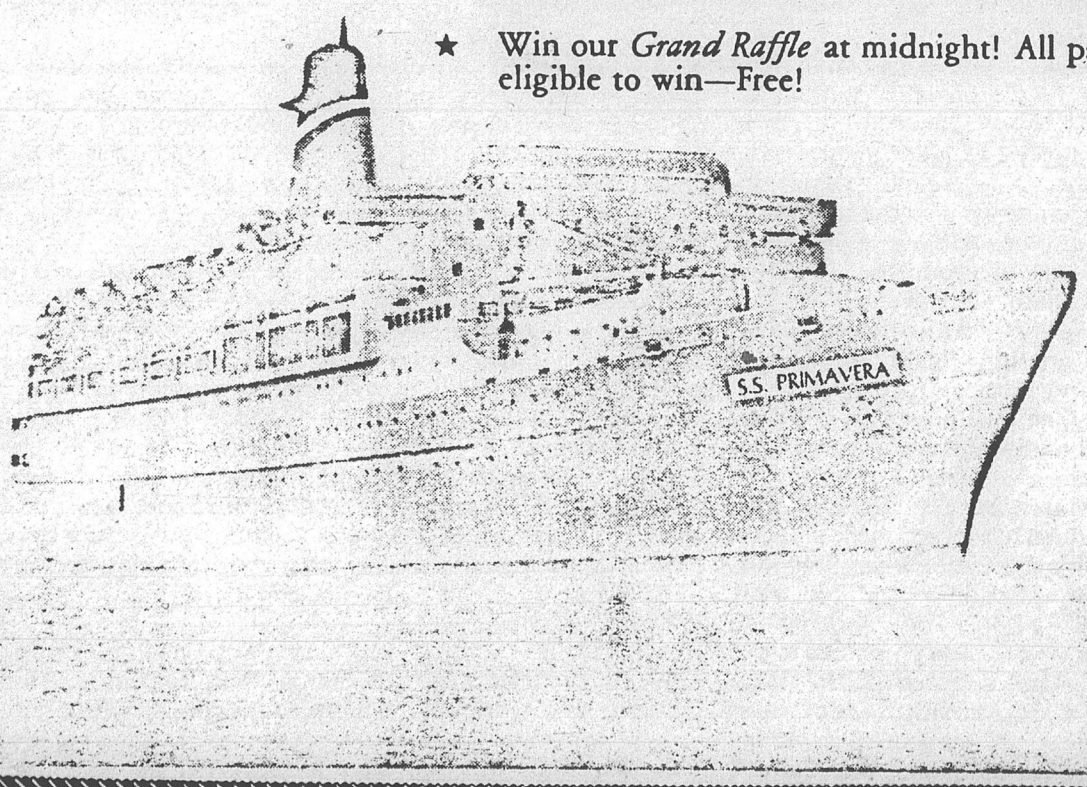

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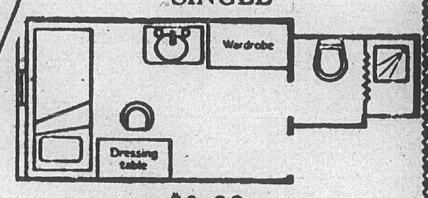

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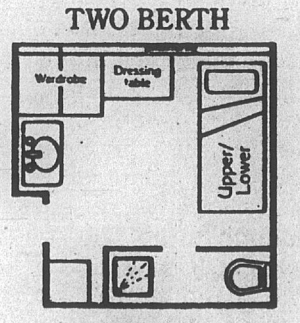

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